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JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING et, between Third and Fourth.

PAUL R. SHIPMAN. Editure.

AGENTS.

J. M. Lambdin, II pkir

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1862.

from the Army of the Potomac. The Philadelphia Press says that there seems to be an on on the part of the enemy to retre from their present position and invade Maryland from another point. Friends and ene are, they are powerless to advance. The por tic skill, has already sent a force—possibly in two columns, under Sigel and Heintzelmane peculiarly vulnerable. All bridges condestroyed, and their supplies, or the greate ever, to leave these matters to a commander in

The London Times has sunk into the lowest depths of degradation in its efforts to ts employment of Dr. Mackay as its New select proper agents in its infamous design "In his letter to Mr. Horace Greeley he [th

President says: 'If I could save the Union by destroying the rights of all the states, I would do it; and if I could save it by destroying the rights of some, and leaving others alone, I would also do that.'"

There never was a more deliberate and con temptable forgery, and its perpetrator should not be permitted to remain another day in this country; he should be escorted to Canada and kicked across the line. The President's actual words, which have been so malignantly falsi fied were these:

Sheldon & Co. will publish, in a few days, a new novel by Marion Harland, author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Nemesis," &c. called "Miriam" The large sale of her previous works has rendered Marion Harland the most popular female writer in this country. "Alone" and "Hidden Path" each had a sale of about 40,000 copies. The scene of this new of the control of about 40,000 copies. The scene of this new of the control of the con

he does us in dedicating to us her last novel ng department of literature to which she has

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, of the taliate upon the United States for "a breach o the Indians in the Northwest. We cannot se how such action is a breach of faith, unless the avages are acknowledged by the Confederates much straining, from the vehemence of the

vessels to completion. The delay seems in-tolerable to the impatience with which the varfare; but the rapidity with which the sidering the novelty of the congreatest mechanical achievements of the war!

TALS .- One gets an appalling idea of the sacri the Surgeon-General at Richmond, who state that up to the present time one hundred thousand sick and wounded soldiers have been received in the hospitals of that city! From he Southern population.

Gen. Buell has been as much abused or tardiness as any officer in the nation, ever has the force to do it, and we believe he is t weeks, his name will be one of the most hor

of Col. Tevis's Tenth Kentucky cavalry, under the command of Captain Mott, surprised from Williamstown, on Thursday last, captu three pistols, and one sword. The loss on or county, who was shot through the head.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig says the s a strong party in the South which wishes land, and to create an aristocracy. It fears that Southern liberties are at stake. No well ormed man supposes that the South, if epublic. The Southern politicians have no

Gen. Lee issued a pompous proclam on in Maryland. In less than one week h len. Bragg has issued his pr nation in Kentucky, and he may read his fate

a good deal to say about Kentucky's lot. She has a good many lots, and she means t

The Lafayette (Ind.) Journal gravely the U.S. Senate who was the equal of Charles

the rebel Congress is a peace-maker, he is certainly the most pugnacious little peace-maker

"STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT."-Under this n independent conservative journal, has nting the proclamation of the Preside

In an article of the same character entitled

ned were these:
"If I could save the Union without freeing
any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it
by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I
could do it by freeing some and leaving others
alone, I would also do that."

coln as he battles with rebelling and upholds the government the Constitution, but who abho

To the like effect is the subjoined letter fro Court of Illinois, in acknowledgment of -

State Convention of Illinois had adopted a res-

they will so continue. We do not doubt their

LOTTERIES.—The State of Kentucky is so have a lottery, a nuisance that other States have abolished. The Legislature has granted one for thirty years, and "to take the curse off," a per centage of the profits is to go for founding a State Library.

New Albany Ledger.

We think this is a mistake, as we have no at the next session introduce a bill to repeal the hemes is owned by Ben Wood, of New in arms against the Government. That should e suppressed instantly.

onis Democrat from Helena that Matt Ward, nerly of this city, was shot by rebel guer las, on his plantation at Laconia, on the 1st ecting his negroes to take them away to work on fortifications in Mississippi. He came huredly out of his house to protest, and, hap-He was taken to Helena the same day, and fire. The bridge was much injured, but for

exceedingly interesting, and two or three ays will, no doubt, make it much more so. keeps his rear open. It is said that Bragg has a good many

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862.

Grant was not, as we supposed, at St. Louis when the recent great battle took place a orinth, but he was at Jackson-certainly far

ounded abandoned upon the field. Further ory, the second won by Rosecrans within the beriod of five or six days, will no doubt comsection of country. And we believe that they will turn the command to the lest possible

ichard Hawes, was to have been installe nto office at Frankfort at noon on Saturday We have the Yeoman of that date before us ontaining a full programme of the ceremonie ation of a chief magistrate of Kentucky, and while the military display will far exceed any-thing of the kind ever witnessed at the State unusually large for a time of war." The

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTICKY, LEXINGTON, Oct. 2d, 1862. Installation of the Provisional Governor at Frankfort on Saturday, October 4th, at 12, M. Major General Smith is charged with the minagement for the Military and Escort Jurad and Salute. The Governor will be escorted from his quarters by a Squadron of Cavalry and accompanied by the Commander of the Confederate States forces, Major General Buckner, Brig. Gen. Preston, and their especitive Staffs. The Commanding General vill present the Governor to the people, and

The Yeoman also states that Frankfort was nd Brigadier Generals Stevenson, Claiborne William Preston-several of the latter comnanding divisions. Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckne was to be present at the "inauguration." Gen. Brugg's headquarters are at the house lately becupied by the Military Board. The thers were at the Capital Hotel.

The Yeoman has an eye to the main chance for it continues to publish Governor Magoffin's reward for the apprehension of a murderer, Governor Robinson's proglamation of Augus l, calling the people of Kentucky "to arms' resist invasion, and at the same time chroncles the inauguration of Governor Hawes and nserts "a Southern Patriotic Song." .

eign, if a merry one, in our State, for Hawes arm in his seat, he will begin to think that achievements at Russellville were a ere farce, but this "looks rebellion," and te the expense of their hempen cravats

P. S. Since the article above was written, a P. S. Since the active and the State Capital of the conscript law. with the information that the railroad bridge pan of the wooden structure leading to South rankfort burged. Governor Hawes and his visional Cabinet, in less than six hours after they were "inaugurated," skedaddled toward Lexington. They are encircling themlves in the toils, and not a traitor of the

penly and loudly proclaimed in that city that in this event. Whether, however, they mn of probably not more than a tenth part surdity of the principle of government mething too about the rebel pecuniary nently to sunder the Republic, which on notes manufactured by a house in Phila- must foresee this who has mind end out the matter the notes were marked by feature of the rebellion. ctim took the notes to Colonel Nixon, the | So hem wisely, and answered, "Oh yes, perfectand said, "these are genuine-just as good establish the government in its constitution them back, remarked that he believed he wa aistaken as to the counterfeiting, and handed the stuff back to the citizen. O what a pre-

ost by the great skedaddle! The Cincinnati Times regards the re ration of Gen. Buell as "another triumph of the secessionists of Kentucky, who so much he Times says, "The idea is presented that the General, now that he has discovered his past error, should have an opportunity to re where it has no ability to sit in judgment.

arrived in this city from Frankfort yesterday who was present in Frankfort on Sunday when nistook him for a Federal soldier and fired between North and South Frankfort was fired on him, one ball passing through his hips, but the citizens turned out and put out th

of his military arrangements, but he alway raw troops, but Buell's fire will give them a troops in the vicinity of Bardstown were

THE OLD TROUBLE IN THE NEW CAMP.-W epublished from the Richmond Whig:

Judge Thomas, of the Elbert Superior Court Georgia, has recently, in a habeas corpus case pronounced the conscript law unconstitutions and void. His opinion is published in the Georgia papers. What the effect will be re mains to be seen. We should have a Supremi Court now to settle the question definitely. Tas an overwhelming and glorious Federal sumph. Again has victory crowned the ms of Rosecrans. He has written him. as that of one of our country's great cham-pions and conquerors. Thus far, he has fought as is not improbable, the State of Georgia wil arough the whole war, and fought often, and then pass at once into direct conflict with the ot in a single instance has he failed of signal then pass at once into direct conflict with the ot in a single instance has he failed of signal then pass at once into direct conflict with the ot in a single instance has he failed of signal then pass at once into direct conflict with the ot in a single instance has he failed of signal then pass at once into direct conflict with the otion.

hey must have been greatly superior to him in numerical strength, they were beaten back domain and in behalf of its fundamental princiwith terrible slaughter, and, at the last accounts, they were in full retreat, while he was anarchy in the other. This is the probable question threatens to beget.

them. The question under the rebel govern ment cannot be settled regularly. The regular mode of settling the question recommended by hand soon. The Federal forces now un-estionably command the position in all that Whig is refreshing in its simplicity. The titution is still the acknowledged law of the by arms to establish in the place of it a constitution based on the right of nullification and secession. We beg our rebel contemporary ot lifted their hands against the country that Whig, you are living or trying to live under e right of each state to construe the constitustruction against all opposers,—don't you know it? Why, then, our old ex-ally, do you talk about having "a Supreme Court now to settle the question definitely?" The talk is mockery of a very melancholy description. For all that we know, it may be treason under the Southern Confederacy. It is at any rate a very crazy anachronism. And yet we could hardly wonder if a respectable subject of this miserable rebel league should find himself unable to realize at all times the full dimensions of the oncern. Even the best indoctrinated and the most zealous must sometimes catch themselves conscious and special effort such a monst anomaly in all its hideous proportions. We doubt if Jeff Davis himself, whose mind anything but healthful, takes the wretched system into his mind's eye oftener than on two months upon an average. It cannot and brigadict Generals Stevenson, Claiborne, Heath, Churchill, Preston Smith, Barton, and William Preston—several of the latter composed to pardon the Whig for its tremendor

is the fact that Georgia while she deemed her self a member of the old Union and subject to the old Constitution habitually set at defiance they failed to tally with her own views. She did this in the case of Chisholm, under President Washington; she repeated it in the case iterated in the case of Worcester and Butle under the same President; she did it again is the case of Graves, still under President Jack sill not enjoy his honors long. Before he is South is and has ever been in practice the leadson. In short, Georgia of all the States of the ing champion of the heresy of state sovereig Yet, after a gigantic rebellion has been tate capital, and he will act like a well-bred set on foot in behalf of the doctrine of state sees preparations making to kick him out. If Georgia has progressed so far as to effect the onstruction of the Central Power,-after al this, the Richmond Whig, a prominent organ of the spurious regime, gravely proposes a Si Surely nothing but the reason we have char

ise to the Whig's accomplices. We have said it is not improbable that the upreme Court of Georgia will affirm the de cision of the Elbert Superior Court in the ca over the Kentucky river has been blown up and the characteristic temper of Georgia on the strong probabiffty of this. Indeed, in view of general question of state sovereignty, and es on the subject of the conscript law in the and Jeff Davis, we think there is room for very erfect panic has seized them as the Union decision of the Superior Court. And when this happens the other consequences we have A highly respectable gentleman from foreshadowed will be in a fair way to occur by ville says that the rebel General Smith | Nothing in fact can prevent their occurren ould fight the Yankees there though they serious or slight, or whether they occur at al hould come upon him twenty thousand or not, the case suffices to exhibit in a cler rong. A day or two afterwards, Sill's col- light the stupendous and ruinous abroaching, and Smith and all his men ran as spires this rebellion. And yet a fresh exhibi ermant says that General Hill, during the bellion as a political movement has been re whole period of the rebel occupancy, was under arrest for drunkenness. He tells us and, if it should ever triumph so far as permanent. He says that the goods of a forbid, and which the loyal people of the Re tizen were taken by the rebels, who, instead public with God's blessing will nobly avert, paying him as they pretended to do in would but display the same revoling absurdit nume Confederate notes, paid in the imita- on a larger and bloodier scale. Every person lelphia, and sold as curiosities at ten cents for to trace the simplest effect in its cause. It is a e dollars. That there might be no mistake once the most staring and the most disma

The true way and the only way for us al South and North to recover that liberty and ebel Provost Marshal, and asked him whether peace which we enjoyed before the rebellion hey were good. Nix affected to examine broke out is to put down the rebellion and restore the government as it was. Nav, let u e citizen, "is the meaning of those words and peaceful condition we have lost, but wil with memories that it will never more be los wearing that the damned Yankees were but will endure through ages and ages for the counterfeiting the Confederate money. "Let blessing of our posterity and for the admirathe men on whom under Providence the fate of the Republic depends in an especial mannear Nix. He took them, scrutinized them, Let us, then, suppress the rebellion, and rethies and the efforts of every individual in th his race or who is sane enough to love himsel

Confederate scrip is an article to pa out but not to receive in the estimation of the turn it in some more tangible investment wen trade for the hides and tallow. He thought h terms, but when he offered the scrip in pay ment it was refused; they would receive nothing but gold, silver, or the notes of "Lincoln We might moralize on the theme Sich is rebel honesty."

Col. BRUCE WINS ANOTHER FIGHT.—Color Bruce's forces had an engagement with a band of rebels five miles south of Bowling Green, on Sunday, killing quite a number, taking fifty or sixty horses. The rebels fled in grea

ils of the southern oxen have been eradica General Sill's advance left the ca ond Shelbyville in the direction of Frank fort yesterday morning. His pickets wer

out because the bayonet "pricks them off."

Perhaps Louisville had a pretty narrow ness, will have a still narrower one The rebels came into Kentucky because unger "pricked them on." They may go

respondent of the New York Commercial Ac vertiser says the state of the English manu cturing districts, as to supply and demand

raw material has been reduced in precis already shown. The advance in pric abroad, however, have momentarily bee checked by a not unexpected cause, viz: the success over the enemy. He seems invincible success over the precious advantage of the former event the precious advantage of the conscript law in Georgia and perhaps in sever worthy and enterprising, will never succeed. The objections are want of flexibility and endurance. Jute is perishment which belongs to a Government that power which belongs to a Government that already presented to the English spinner for the purpose named. The first application o steam, not exceeding even thirty pound

> capital is sunk in doing so, for the time is coming (unless this war ends in a few months when we shall be without any American cot ton, in other words, without any "long staple" in this country or in Europe. It is important that all of us should look this fact in the face and prepare for it by economical man: can afford," writes an intelligent spinner from New England, "to buy middling cotton a even one dollar per pound, if an ordinary d should supersede ordinary channels of con-sumption." Up to this period we have obttempt to see the question as it is, not as it tained parcels from the West, and this has prevented extraordinary speculation, but that supply is gradually being curtailed, and it is now pretty well understood that a few weeks will see those sources entirely unavailable. From abroad we shall soon find that, with the failure of the raw materials and new processes now being urged hipments should not be mad. We should hu whether manufactured or laid up, it should no carried out, we shall get comfortably along during the winter, even without "extraordi ary government demand." and our prin works will be kept in working order and our romen will be clothed.

pressure, is sufficient to render all jute, how

As to the price of cotton it matters very li comparatively, since, if there are people ady and willing to pay two to three dollars per yard for a silk which perishes generally before the year is out, or at all events is chang per yard for a serviceable American print. It is utter folly to say that cotton cloth will be salable because it is so high priced, and it ubstitute" for cotton being invented, intro ances and the views now and heretofore expressed become matters of fact, we shall se hat no time should have been lost in practi ally applying rules of economy and partice arly in keeping on this side the water wha tton is yet available.

essively malicious and stupid par raph as it deserves to be handled. In i

over to the scorn of the patriots of this nowledge that "there is no doubt the whol rkansas, declares that the people of the novements and the final outcrushing of the potism, and the redeemed people will shout for the restoration of the old Union and the punshment of those who have deceived and en

s reunited. estant Episcopal Church in the United States net in New York, on Wednesday, the 1st in The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies wa aik, D. D., of this city, president, and Rev. loceses represented. As this body has here ofore excluded all reference to any of the exiting political topics of the day, it is believed he same conservative policy will govern their

action during the present session. Advices, dated the 4th instant, have been re lissouri, conveying reliable intelligence that McBride, have been ordered to return hom Black Republican victory at Marshall and rred to are estimated at about two thousand

le officer of the army has resigned on accoun one of the newspapers which have hitherto supported the war, though not a few of them ongly condemn the proclamation, falter for Let us do all that we legally can to ender the proclamation of no effect, but let u at the same time prosecute the war with the

arnest solicitation of his Generals with his

pointed successor at their head, backed by

Halleck's staff for the expression of dislove o have appointed him would have been

It is apparent to the public that Buell was removed for military incapacity, and restored on political—that is partisan, reasons. Cin. Gazette. The exact converse of this is considerabl Buell was urged and obtained on purely mil

ent he didn't have a loyal reputation when

Buell was urged tary grounds.

While Buell is still guarding Louisville Bragg may turn up at Wheeling.

Bragg may turn up at Wheeling. Are you not a great deal mode beingin of h engel. The crothindelia paque gain dent has broadinged and templicipation of the laves inbelied rimm unit baide has only pr claimed side ironation to brockerm.

Boy An Ohie gaper thinks that Buell will cratch the rout of Bragg's name and make a ig thing of it. Beauregard is said to be quite ill, and re evil than ill.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862.

100 The victory of Gen. Rosecrans grow a magnitude and importance the more we heresy that the Government is not bound to obey the Constitution in respect to traitors: rout. At the latest dates his flying troops vere still hotly pursued, and men, artillery mall arms, and munitions of all descriptions vere continually falling into our hands. We ust that Price's army has been so thoroughly roken up that it can never be an army agein. We do not think that there is now any rebel orce in the Southwest that can withstand Frant and Rosecrans at all. Breckinridge has division probably in Mississippi, but it is not ormidable. Well, if our military power shall e established over that region, let a wise use e made of it. Let wisdom be gathered from ainful experience. Let not our Generals,

neouraging men by promises of protector take the oath of allegiance and defort he federal Government, go off and them victims to rebel fury. Let them romise protection till they feel assured can make it permanent.

The spears by the latest intelligence a Richmond, Va., that President Lincolns elamation in regard to slaves had been undiscussion in the rebel Senate, and that language used in that body was violent at the policy proposed violent. A resolution was brought forward, that, in the event an attempt on the part of the United States ocarry the proclamation into effect, the most severe retaliatory measures should be adopted. Mr. Henry of Tennessee, Gus W. Henry, I wored the passage of a law, that, upon any offort's being made to exceed the proclamation, the Confederates should immediately hoist the black flag and proclaim a war of extermination against all invaders. Others expressed a regret that the black flag had not been hoisted from the first. The whole resolution was referred to the Committee on the Jadiciary, and a loyal citizen, who went subsquently from Richmond to Fortress Monroe, reported that the black flag proposition had some is not the first time we have heard of the constitution of the law in proceeding whatever. The right of trial by due process of law is suranteed to the criminal by probably every Constitution in this country. The extreme led the win protecting the rights of the accused to the criminal by counsel, being continued to the exception of the accused of being heard by counsel, being of the accused of being heard by counsel, being of the accused of being heard by counsel, being of the accused of being heard by counsel, being of the accused of being heard by counsel, being of the accused of being heard by counsel, being of the accused of being heard by counsel, being of the law only to a man charged with crime. It is all because he is charged with crime. It is was brought to accuse of being heard by counsel, being of the law only to a man charged with crime. It is all because he is ever well interwoven with cotton, wool, o hemp, worthless -in fact it washes away from f piracy, the flag proclaiming that no quar-er will be given or taken and no prisoners

ptured, we can all understand their motive the matter perfectly. They can have no ther motive than to make this war so dreadso much more horrible than any yet recored in the annals of warfare, that the European iterfere on the score of common humanity med by no other feeling than one of fiendish now as well as theyknow anything on earth ever unlawful and ill-judged, cannot have any rifect whatever, not even the slightest, to the injury of their slave interests. They know as ney have a thousand times declared, that, up those lines, slavery, even without a procla-tion, vanishes or becomes valueless through back by an assassin. He was not to have e natural and inevitable operation of events,

he face of the land. The mighty uprisings | And we would have it used and abided by.

God, can take care of herself and punish the Workmen were sent up by the train prepare one would suppose, do not duly consider the far mightier force soon to be arrayed against in complete repair in a few days, and such setting in of winter, will march wherever y, and, if they find all private and isolated echanics, treacherously slaving our soldiers ions of war and of Christianity and even of hat this is the general and established policy

dled inhabitants, woe, woe to the accursed telligence from Southern Kentucky that es of Green, Taylor, and Adair, foraging and ubsisting on the Union citizens. They are also recruiting in that section; one company ship of Dick Webster, a meek Christian of f another company had previously been aised on Brush creek, in Green county, and while endeavoring to make their way to the rebel lines, then beyond Columbia, they were fired upon by the Union Home Guards, danerously wounding the rebel Captain, James ohnson, and five or six of his men, one morpartly on horses obtained by "pressing" from Union citizens. An encampment is forming at Pleasant Hill Church, or rather the former te of it, the scene of one of John Mor gan's early exploits in house burning. Tim a regiment at Columbia, and at the st dates had succeeded in getting two

ondition tied to four stakes set in the ground, ound in a half dead state in the morning nany of them sought refuge in the woods rder to avoid the conscription act, which the nion men, upon whom they were subsisting. allied at the first call to protect their homes

cruits! He punishes "tangle foot" to keep his

ice in their regiments. entucky has been necessarily abandoned fo time, after having been depleted of all its le-bodied young men who have fought at Sh oh, Corinth, and on nearly every other Southaids are frequent, and if not driven out, the tizens of their substance and reduce many of them to want and beggary. A regiment of ality, and if they are not sent the rebel they have sent their hardy sons to the armie and are waiting for deliverance patiently be

We assert more knowingly that it is a faithful representation of the loyal sentiment of

he immediate emancipation party in Missou-i, thus expounds the shallow and mischievous bey the Constitution in respect to traitors: duty of convoying provision trains from Ca-margo, on the Rio Grande, to Monterey. In-

after encouraging men by promises of protec-ion to take the oath of allegiance and de-lare for the federal Government, go off and eave them victims to rebel fury. Let them not promise protection till they feel assured

It is due to the Union to say that it in con black rebel flags. The Confederate troops, and black rebel flags, The Confederate troops, and the lead of Floyd, Pillow, and Buckner, dent's proclamation, though how it can do so set one to streaming bravely upon the winds t one to streaming bravely upon the winds and at the same time adhere sincerely to the part of the par aess it would be with a second, a third, and fourth experiment of the kind. The rebels while it gives additional weight to their exn't dye their black flags in fast colors.

If the rebels raise the black flag, the flag

heartily commend to the Union's political allies its confutation and exposure of the vile heresy in question. Considering the shallowness and mischievousness of the heresy, the urrency it has acquired among men of re spectable intelligence is very wonderful. It despicable fallacy were cried down.

Whilst, however, we insist that the Government should deal even with the most heinou aw. Nothing! On the contrary, we say o hem as Macaulay says of the infamous Straf

punishment meted out to him from his own iquitous measure. But if justice, in the whole range of its wide armory, contained ne weapon which could pierce him, that weapon his pursuers were bound, before God ind man, to employ.

If he may

Find mercy in the law, 'tts his; if none,
Let him not seek 't of us.

outh bank of the river and shelled their rerebels were killed and wounded, but the rumor

rocced up the road until stopped by the dam o reconstruct the telegraph line, and a heav other damage as the rebels have done the road ularly between this city and Frankfort; as

At last accounts Gen. Sill's advance was i suit of the flying rebels, who were en rout

rom our forces which left this city in the dicoops, it is known, had occupied Lebanon rithout even so much as a skirmish, and an ther body had gone rapidly forward toward n arrived at Willisburg last night. Willis field and about fifteen miles southeast of Dar night, having had communication with the the warmest friend of Indiana, her soldier do not bring intelligence of any skirmishing eral engagement is imminent.

Iall's Gap, which is five miles beyond Cral Cumberland Gap, at which point it is hoped

gret the refusal of Judge Thomas, of Ma e eminent Union conservatives who have remists, and for the restoration of the Repul that, in the approaching elections in Indiana perienced statesman will be chosen to vind ate the national cause, and to protect the jus claims on the Government of the great arm of Western soldiers who have sacrificed s much on the altar of their country. In the State of Missouri, we are especia

a candidate for re-election. It is not to as no superior in eloquence and statesma speech delivered in the House of Representa was universally regarded as one of the ables try, a Union conservative party made up o all good men, grounded on the Constitution the aggressions of those political desperadoes, whose teachings are, as Judge Thomas pro ounced them, "the gospel of anarchy, the with officers high in position in the robel arm; Rollins will have no serious opposition. THE CAPTURE OF THE THIRD GEORGIA CAN

RY .- Much has been said about the capture of the Third Georgia cavalry, near Elizabethclonel Stewart, of Indiana, and the Ohio and | mockery. A gang of thieves might just and prompt movement on the part of Colonel have got into the Capitol some dark night taking of the rebel Georgians. All the troops | ber Provisional Governor, and fled back t for their gallantry, but to the First Kentucky cavalry should be accorded the greatest tion of the honor of the achievement.

ers to be reminded that Gen. Morgan's late uccessful retreat was not his first exploit in hat line. Just previous to the battle of Bue

The St. Louis Union, the organ of the grad-all emancipation party in Missouri, thus con-urea around with four thousand cavalry to cut off his supplies and intercept his retreat.

Morgan was then at Ceralvo with only a bat-Morgan was then at Ceraivo with only a battation of about 300 men, and had to decide immediately whether to attempt to reach the river in the rear, or Monterey, more than sixty miles distant in front. He decided to attempt the latter. He then gathered all his stores and wagons, except one, into the middle of the Plaza and burned them, and then formed his men in a hollow square, with the one wagon in the middle, and started on his perillous retreat forward. Soon Urea and his first open space, for a charge, threatening to break and scatter before reaching the rock of their own destructions. But they rode furiously up only to break and scatter before reaching the rock of their own destructions. Again and again they formed at every convenient place, only to go through with the same maneuver. Never could Urea, with all his efforts, get his men up to the point of the bayonet or often within covenient reach of cold talion of about 300 men, and had to decide im-mediately whether to attempt to reach the

lead; while onward went the resolute three hundred, never resting, excepting for a few moments at a time, in their tracks and with their arms in their hands, during the whole fallen back with a portion of his army to Italy for the United States. They have taken ral miles two field pieces which drove off living quietly at their homes as peaceful citi-

long march. In the meantime General Taylor had defeated Santa Anna and little. But when he ended the march many of military organization. of them were more nearly dead than alive. He had however accomplished his object, with the

informed, on unimpeachable authority, of on of the most horrible and revolting crimes eve ernetrated on the soil of Tennessee. A part espectable citizen about eight miles from lust and revenge were still unsatiated, leaving people of the loyal Str treated her in the same flendish manner. These families are both represented in Colonel Stokes's cavalry, and the rebels, unable to revenge themselves on the men, slaked it to the uttermost on the persons of helpless females, their wives and daughters. The atrocious crime was committed almost in sight of the Capitol of Tennessee. The Union says a few weeks ago it recorded a similar outrage between the color of the color of the color of the capitol of the traiter vice. But this manufil all of the traiter vice president does not ston at this proper assume weeks ago it recorded a similar outrage committed by the guerillas on the person of a

pale at the thought that the unchained passions of men, revealing in the breaking up of law and order consequent on this damable rebellion, may soon make the damable rebellion, may soon make the damable rebellion. not slumber nor be idle a moment when law only way to restore security and re-establish the wholesome restraints of the law over the lawless, is to crush out the rebellion, which is er, every man and woman who have the wel-

at once earnestly in the work of destroying that treason, whose overshadowing wing aflainy.
We are rejoiced to learn that these infam wretches were caught by a force sent out h Bennett were killed. Bennett and Barks

the Legislature that carried Tennessee out Journal says: "The Couriers of Madison and Lafayette have given credit and circulation to the absurd story of a personal difficulty be added to the inimitable folly of it the grace of hrowing off his coat and 'going in to fight tive a little too hardly pressed. Will thes papers do Gen. Boyle and Gov. Morton the justice to say that a more utterly ridiculo and her Governor, and is the very last ma man and a soldier, a brave and efficient offiwith anybody, least of all with as warm an seems to be no necessity of doing more than

contradicting this ridiculous story, but we will clinch the lie by inserting the following

LEXINGTON EVACUATED .- Two well-kno tizens of Lexington arrived in this city fro rebels commenced evacuating that place o

emselves to all the stores in private hands i ame in Confederate scrip. In that man belonging to Chenault & Co., and \$90.00

and that they all express a determination fight rather than leave the State.

sional Governor at Frankfort, and in six blowing up bridges behind them. The who

rpetual relays of horses, stealing new one

NUMBER 48.49

lle, took away hundreds of keepsake Six Thousand Italian Southers for our Wan.—The New York Evening Post is permitted to publish the subjoined actor received Ohio regiment, assigned to the disagreeable from an officer of Garibaldi's army, tendering

the services of six thousand Italian patrious to fight for the Union. Taken in connection and formation reached him that General Santa with the personal offer of Garibaliis services, him.

Anna was marching on General Taylor with this is a striking indication of the zeal of the talian patriots in the cause of the Mixas, Italy, September 15, 1862.

* * I desire you to read the following the series of the following the series and if you think its Italian patriots in the cause of freedom

A translation of this letter has been forwarded to Governor Morgan. It is understood that the Garibaldians whose services are thus no part in the late demonstrations, and are

The following article from the Balti-

top of the wagon.

I know not that a longer continuous march was ever made by a body of men in arms. By many, acquainted with all the circumstances, it was considered one of the most remarkable feats of the Mexican war. General Morgan's late successful move from the Gap will, however, figure much more largely in history, and place his name, along with those of Sigel and Banks, among the very few Generals who have been great on a retreat. UNUS.

BRUTAL OUTHAGE—THREE UNION LADIES VIOLATED.—The Nashville Union has been informed, on unimpeachable authority, of one informed.

and discontent among the Union men of the United States. They might well thank God it was its send. But, if they make it a pretext for black flags, for a war of indiscriminate ment might justly use." Such lakewise is the massacre, they will not be long in finding such a spirit aroused as will sweep them from use toward the guilty authors of this rebellion.

opplance due to their heroism."

The people of the United States may find in this gross assumption one more potent reason for fighting to the last man to put down this infamous revoit. The rebel chiefs will not recognize the right of the people of any State to pronounce upon their own destines. These times has Kentucky, deliberately, formally pronounced at the ballot-box her most earnest condemnation of these men who have headed the raid upon her soil; repudiating them and their teachings in every way known to the law. Yet back they come, again and again, to deluge her soil with blood; to keep up a fratricidal war, desolating her homes daspite her most earnest and solemn protests. Basing, in the first place, the right to begin the war upon their hatted of "coercion," they bring every engine of destruction to their aid to "coerce" her; with fair words but foulest deed; clutching at her throat to compel her to their desires. It seems incredicle.

The traitors enter upon their mission there with "joyous hopes!" It is but a few weeks since another division of their forces entered upon the soil of Maryland with like simulated "hopes;" but what was for them the sad sequel! Only that they lost a trifle of "thirty thousand" men or so, by the foolish experiment, the remainder being hastled across that they hardly knew how it twas done: a fact so un-

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 7. , where a fig it began at 10 A. M. No par-ulars received.

On Citt, Pa., Oct. 8.

A terrific fire occurred on Oil Creek on the
Blood and Tarr farms. The oil and wells and
several refineries were burned and a large
amount of oil consumed. The fire extended
over half a mile. The loss is estimated at
from one to two hundred thousand dellars.
The flaming wells are still on fire. About thirty
thousand barrels of oil were burned, besides a
great many buildings.

It must be remembered that our armed foes are at present retreating, yet it is nearly cer and disgust their men, but to establish themelves in the strongest position they can find, and accept battle from the Federal forces. There are many positions where they would have most important advantages over an atacking army, and they will no doubt choose

necessity. To neglect its would be crime. It rashly upon powerful bulwarks natural and defended by such an army as that led by Gen. Bragg, especially as the conse trons. If our Generals want a little time to emselves, to get everything in orr, for the accomplishment of the mighty lorious task before them, let a univer-blic sentiment by all means freely accord it to them. The country may rest as-sured that confidence, placed in Gen. Buell and the other chivalric Union Generals now in

The signal defeat of Bragg's army forever ees Kentucky, Tennessee, and several other States from the danger of future rebel aguillity and prosperity in all time to come ment. And yet the consummation may com er than many of us look for it.

If Kentucky does no more in the way of resisting this proclamation [emancipation than she has in repelling rebel invaders, it wil amount to precious little. Kentucky brag is played out.—Hartford Press.

Such sneers at Kentucky are unjust and con tucky, and the country knows it. The Union Our State at the commencement of this recipal trade was with the South. Her social ons were chiefly with the South. Her natural sympathies were with the South. Her

sentiment nobly stood the test. bellion. He must have been a fool who did ot expect that there would be more division in Kentucky than for instance in New Engand. But Kentucky, in spite of the disruption of thousands of family ties and the break- the despotic military control and will compel work in the war. She has poured her tens of writhe, but it cannot escape; it has offered nds into the armies of the Union, and in every battle her troops, though fully aware and dear relatives and old and beloved neigh their State's ancient and glorious renown have fought as well, but none ever did or ever can fight better. Kentucky has done her dut in the war and done it under circumstances sore trial. We must allow, that, in reality she is more deeply interested than almost an other State in the preservation of the Unio but it is not to her self-interest that she has

New Hampshire Editor says, "has stood a bulwark before the rebellion. for love of the old nment-for its glories, its traditions and its blessings." And the Government has ded this bulwark. If Kentucky and other der States had not stood as they have stood. brough the patriotic Crittenden and the rest of our members of Congress, had been re-

If Kentucky courage has failed or faltere r soil as much as they are fighting hers, for with the United States next. invaders, they conquer for the country. If ico from France, and that her perform ack the great blessings of peace, those bless be

nd even alarm. It should also excite action—it should lead to a draft at once.

Louisville Journal.

Let our Kentucky friends confine them-

Oh yes, if we will expel the rebels from ney are, you will expel them from

As Atrocious Sentiment.—We have long egarded the Chicago Tribune as Jacobinical and revolutionary; but its Washington correspondent makes a stride in advance of its sual recklessness, when he deprecates a great cictory by Gen. McClellan as "setting the seal of permanence in the string the seal of permanence in the seal of perman

une! this exceedingly pertinent quesasked by one of the most distinguished influential journals of your own party. We await your answer.

More Indiana Cotton,-Mr. Peter Mann has presented the Editor of the New Albany dger with a number of well developed bolls of cotton raised by her mother, Mrs. Lightner, n active, hard-working old-lady of ninetythree, at Mr. Mann's place, on the Charlestov oad. There were twenty-eight bolls on a sinroyed. The Ledger has no doubt

ion of his age and his services in the war of the revolution. The men who have rendering in this war have no such plea as

The Richmond Dispatch urges that len be had for the removal of negroes into the interior, whenever our armies apcaped from their masters. The Disnatch escaped from their slaves. The masters and the

Capt. Wm. E. Lowe, of Gen. Donelson's staff. were accidentally killed on the night of the Promising their troops that they shall come to 15th ult., some eight or ten miles north of Louisville, they deliberately break up all the

The Richmond Whig, which, when the New Plan to Procure Coal Miners .- It is of secession was first openly promu!- known, that, owing to the scarcity of min gated, stood foremost among the papers of in the coal regions the price of coal has been irginia in its denunciation, but afterwards, greatly enhanced. The complaint has been drifting into the fatal abyss which had been for some time that the miners had all enlist prepared to wreck the happiness and hurl the and that to procure laborers to dig the co rosperity of the South from its meridian was an impossibility. Coal-dealers, therefore ates of disunion, has had its dreams of Con- market price to such a figure that to procure r judgment. They may be relied on as federate predominance rudely and suddenly fuel for ordinary purposes is burd both predent and energetic. And their pru- dispelled. It now is appalled at the menaces everybody, and to the poor is now, and will offered to civil liberty, and views with horror | be the coming winter, exceedingly oppr the rapid centralization of power in a "South- The families of those who have gone to the rn aristocracy," which threatens usurpation wars could not afford to pay five and six dol of the government, by a revolution within a lars for one load of coal, or a proportion Kentucky constitute a very large and revolution. It avers indeed that the second rate for wood. It therefore behavior verfel army, consisting mostly of thorough- revolution which has "already burst over ernment to make provision for this emergence terans, all daring and desper-their heads" would never have drenched the and it is gratifying, as we learn from the Cin ate mon, and led by some of the best and most continent in blood, if the South had been as cinnati Enquirer, that they have under co stul Generals in the rebel service. They watchful of her liberties as all human experisideration an important movement, looking to rience counselled her to be. It appears from a relief from this oppression. It is sugges in that their purpose is not to evacuate Ken- all the arguments and lamentations of the that the Government provide for the transpo mcky, for that would disappoint, discourage, Whig, that while the seceding States were tation of all contrabsping at the temporary shadow of a new Federal lines between Cincinnati and Memrepublic, it lost the substantial blessings and phis, of whom there are many hundreds no enefits of the old Union. We have been so lying idle and drawing their regular ration ecustomed to hear the praises of the from the United States. These contraban Confederate Government sung and the self | could be conveyed to the mines and put to crificing patriotism of its people glowingly scribed, that we must confess to great sur- fall rise in the river a sufficient quantity of prise when the Whig gives utterance to such | coal could be dug to meet the demand, and a

There is no time to lose if this arrangement

If the Whig shows so little fortitude an ower to endure when the mere thumb-screen the first grade of terture, is applied, it wis never be able to stand the lacerating wedge the ungovernable Eamenides who have nation of a work of such vast mo- from the drops of blood which flowed from the wounds given to the Union by its children the ploughshare, but shrinks back from th fiery ordeal. It dared to invoke rebellio against the Union and the Constitution of o hers, but now it shrinks back appalled cause "it is whispered that a scheme of co ate government "is to be assimilated to that

established, and wealth made, in th Weak imbecile, was this not known to you from the first? Let the threats of th rebel leaders to carry the seceding States back to their old colonial vassalage under Gre ons were those of the South. These Britain, and the glittering but tinsel splendor things subjected the Union sentiment within with which De Bow has clothed "the new her borders to the severest test. But that public," answer. The Whig has been blind. or it would not have found out only at Naturally the people of Kentucky have been eleventh hour that "many leading men, here greatly divided from the first in regard to the tofore conspicuous for their zeal in upholding

enstitutional rights, are now as conspicuo by their silence on these subjects." Of cou this was to be expected; the blatant demagogues who fired the Southern heart have now obedience to their will. The Whig may crifices on an unholy altar, and like La oon, it will find itself crushed to death by the serpents of anarchy and despotism.

The same fate will befall Kentucky if the

vaders are not driven from her soil. Bragg has issued another proclamation, commanding every able-bodied man between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five to join his ranks or ave the State and cross the Ohio river. He ives forth this insolent order, while the rebel trifurciferate, Breckinridge, Buckner, and umphrey Marshall, are ready to enforce it our Commonwealth, heretofore so prospe and happy, is to be made the scene of blood looked in the discharge of her obligations of and carnage; the echoes of rebel artillery ar almost brought to our very doors; desolation The feeling of loyalty in Kentucky, as a marks the track of the invaders, and pillage is eir avowed object. "And the result of all this prodigal waste of life and property will be to ouild up an aristocracy and make wealth the passport to place and honor. Our Richmond mporary, after eight months of sad expe ience, has found this out as applicable to Virginia, but Kentucky has been forewarned berful proportions than it is. It would be fore the yoke has been placed upon her neck,

and chains have fettered the free limbs of her al voice of Kentucky, uttered sons, Let us act then like patriots and men of sense; let us summon every energy and use every means which nature places at our disposal to drive the barpies from our borders and re-establish the benignant sway under garded by the country and its representatives which we advanced with giant strides to state the borrid rebellion would not have taken distinction and national happiness.

THE IRON-CLAD NAVIES .- The contest h in any battle-field during this war, let the field of her shame be named. The Hartford to who shall have the greatest number and Editor appears to think that she herself should most efficient invulnerable mail-clad steam have repelled all the hosts, including thousands ships, has fairly commenced. The action i of her own recreant sons, that have invaded Hampton Roads between the Monitor and her soil. Surely she will do, if possible, a Merrimac destroyed forever all wooden shi uble share of the work, but the war within sweeping away hundreds of millions in vesse her borders is not more her war than it is the of war, and new navies have now to be con war of the rest of the loyal States. She is a structed. The New York Herald says that great hattle-ground of the Federal and the France, England, and the United States an rebel Governments. Indiana and Ohio and entered for the race as to who shall have the Illinois are fighting their own battles upon first, and have started. France takes the lead, it is through her that the rebel forces would cut a pathway to them. If the loyal troops in Kensen. We hear of the French iron-clad frigate acky, come whence they may, conquer her Normandie having arrived in the Gulf of Mex they strike a blow in Kentucky that shall have been satisfactory. A few weeks since the strength of the rebellion and bring we published the account of the first passage veen Philadelphia and Hampton Roads of sings will be not more for her than for the the United States iron-clad frigate New Iron ation. It is enough that she suffers almost sides, and also of the launching of the iron inconceivable miseries from being made the clad steamer Passaic, a second Movitor, a ated theatre of war; let her not be taunt- improvement on the first, and in future bu ed for not vanquishing the rebel Confederacy little time will intervene between the launch-

ing of iron-clad ships for the navy of the United States until a number sufficient will be had to win the race by at least a length. The navy of the United States has account plished so much since the commencement of the war that all eyes are upon it constantly expecting every day to hear of some new operation—of a battery silenced or stormed, vessel cut out, or another Anglo-rebel stead er captured; and when these little affairs do not occur, eyes capable of seeing, and minds given to forming opinions, are turned to the vessels at home and to the operations at or

different navy-yards, and suggestions for making our glorious navy still more effective are the natural results of such observations. The following recapitulation of the in clad vessels of the United States, England, and France, will show how the attention the important naval Powers of the world i low given to that class of vessels: clads of the United States

Should war take place between the Unite States and Great Britain or France, or with both, we should be in a great measure dependent upon our navy for the defence of our sea hereafter constructed, and every one canable of being made so, should at once be put in ondition that would render her invulnerable and with power to crush an enemy's ship when ever the opportunity offered of doing so.

That it remains for the navy to open th port of Charleston no one can doubt. Forts road. There were twenty-eight bolls on a sin-gle stock, two of the best of which were acci-Morris and Sullivan's Islands are destined t succumb to that arm of our national defend hat, with a favorable season, as the present Then let us be ready for it; let our fleet has been, cotton could be made a profitable | Monitors and vessels of a similar nature be crop in all the Ohio river counties of Indiana large enough to make the passage of the for comparatively quick and easy. Once in front General Hull was tried, convicted, and of the city, with an invulnerable fleet, we nced to be shot for the surrender of De- | shall have no difficulty in forcing a surrender roit in the last war with Great Britain, and of all the surrounding fortifications, and, from his life was spared by President Madison only the chivalry of the place, we may look not only for no resistance, but a quiet submission no doubt, to spare the city and not allow it lars: The name, sex, age, and occ can be accomplished before the 1st of Decemshould not be tried, convicted, sentenced, and ber if activity and energy on the part of the xecuted. One such example would have an Navy Department will give us the fleet neces-

In Sary Department will give us the flect necessary without delay.

JOHN MORGAN IN FRANKFORT.—We learn by telegraph from Benson that the rebel John Morgan made his appearance at Frankfort at one o'clock yesterday afternoon with three thousand cavalry and took possession of that place. It appears that General Sill's division of Federal troops, after occupying Frankfort, took up the line of march for Danville by way of Lawrenceburg, leaving no force whaterar at the capital. General Dumont's division was still at Shelbyville last evening.

Bargg, Hardee, and Buckner are destroying all the bridges this side of them. slaves run in opposite directions, the latter took up the line of march for Danville by way sometimes starting first, and sometimes the

the bridges this side of them. o the Fresham of Major General Butler.
By command of Major General Butler.
GEORGE C. STRONG facilities for doing so, They are humbugs, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Staff,

ne Federal Government. my all persons between the ages of 18 and

hysically disabled, and a very large portion those taken have fallen victims to sicknes exhaustion, and to the sword. The mil work at one dollar per day, so that before the ary class proper of the rebel Confederac

partment, will have performed for our West have caused this new movement to be exe-Blackwood's Magazine for Septemb ontains an over strained laudatory notice of President Jefferson Davis," in which the fact totally ignored that in 1851 he ran as the epudiation candidate for Governor of Missisppi and was defeated. This omission must have caused the bones of Sidney Smith to rat-And what are these to the hundreds of thou-15 It may be an advantage to the rebel

ldiers that their breeches are for the mos hirt-tails. Whenever they get tired of fight ng, they have but to turn their backs, and the Yankees will fancy they see innumerable flags He who supports the Government right

wrong is either no patriot or a silly and ischievous one. He who doesn't support it in the vigorous prosecution of the war is a ne rebel forces abandoned the field, crossed the Potomac into Virginia, leaving 5,000

their wounded upon our hands, and then told

their Richmond organs to claim a great vic-We have a California paper before us containing twenty-seven of our paragraph copied without credit. They soon learn in

ew countries the customs of the old. Some of the newspapers, a contemp ry says, are in doubt as to the reasons for the wonderful hold which Gen. McClellan has on the soldiers he leads. The following par une, August 1, 1861, tells the whole story

and is as true now as it was then:

But the personal qualities of Gen. McClellan, and the characteristics of his mind, perhaps do more to inspire confidence in him as a leader than any positive reforms he proposes to effect. He looks at his army as an army of men, and of men who have brains and hearts and organs of digestion. He has an idea that upon the bodily comfort and mental cheerfulness of the individuals depends the trustworthiness of the consolidated force. Acknowledging the truth of the saying, that what one does for himself is well done, he attends personally to such of the details of his camps as he can reach, and examines single examples of the mass he is not able to cover. He comes soon to know the tion felt for the great Napoleon of his far-sighted care for t vidual soldier. If there have bee men sent into desperate battle-fields els and quartermasters hav raud the Government and cheat the f his comfort; if officers have sough own pleasure and forgotten their men; if ness and dull sloth have prevailed whe should be compact and active, it will be more. A watchful eye, a kindly heart, thead, a gentle hand, and a tongue which be terrible in censure but greefel in

WARFARE .- A late number of the Bosto Traveller contains the following letter, dated Bay of Algesiras, Spain, U. S. Steam Sloo

of-war Kearsage, September 7th, 1862:

The officers of this ship have within the last three days been electrified by an invention of our First Assistant Engineer, James W. Whittaker, Esq., of Trenton, New Jersey, which totally eclipses anything yet announced on the all-important topic of iron-clad ships.

For obvious reasons, I am not at liberty, at present, to give the details of this powerful agent for the destruction of such iron-plated antagonists as the Merrimac and Arkansas.

For its simplicity in design, completeness in construction and certainty of execution, it cannot be excelled by anything yet invented or advanced. In fact, it is the event of the nineteenth century.

ineteenth century.
It revolutionizes the whole theory of na lass of iron-clad ships may be bro

It can be applied to any ship in the service mparatively nominal expense, and ied, even the Monitor and New Iron

the Cumberiand and Congress when dishered by the Merrimae.

Our Captain, Chief Engineer, and other officers have examined it, and all coneur in pronouncing it a perfect success; and the Captains detached the inventor from the ship an ordered him home with his plans, to report i person to the Navy Department. Mr. Whit ker will probably leave on the 10th inst.

Needing no experimental trial, and the tin required for its construction, application, at readiness for action not exceeding three week required for its construction, application, an readiness for action not exceeding three weeks labor in any of our navy yards, we trust soo to hear of its acceptance by the Government and certain proofs of its utility. The navie of the world must soon disappear before thin new and terrible opponent, while through it aid the Union will be restored, and the nation take her proper place as director of the affair of the world.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BUTLER.

All persons, male or female, within this partment, of the age of eighteen years upward, who have ever been citizens of united States, and have not renewed their eigiance before this date to the United St States, are ordered to report themselves obefore the first day of October next to meanest Provost Marshal, with a describist of all their property and rights of pretty, both real, personal, and mixed, made and signed by themselves respectively,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

The rebels, as is generally known, have est deal of trouble and difficulty in passing but the necessity was inexorable. They either to pass it or to succumb speedily to

from his pale, dead face.

Wm. Courtland Prentice, when a child, was ges of 35 and 45. Its adoption shows that put to the boarding-school of the Rev. Mr. n the debate upon the subject in the rebel excellent divine assured us that he had a strong ongress, Mr. Boteler of Virginia, fresh from went, at the age of perhaps eleven or twelve, to the Military School at Shelbyville, and, e camp of Gen. Lee, stated that the necessi implying, if not directly avowing, that, when that institution was removed to a point rithout them, the rebel army was powerless All the material upon which the first conription could operate is exhausted. From e population between 18 and 35 no mor ruits can be obtained. Of course the bes oldiers are between those ages, but all such ave been taken, with the exception of the ed Professor of the sword-exercise often told

ause. They have failed, and their failur tands a confessed fact. And now recourse rates even less than last winter's quotations be had to the elderly class. This recourse t is very evident, will not be of much avai carried into effect, and Major-General Wright, We see it stated in the New York World hat, according to the last census, the whole umber of white men under the present sway of the Southern Government between the iges of 35 and 45 is only 300,000, and it is and cherishing a devoted love for solitude, by well known, that, of persons between ages, scarcely more than one-half, if indeed so many, are physically capable of the arduous duties of soldiers in the field. Then there are many well-known causes besides physical in irmity that render exemptions necessary Hence the new rebel conscription, howe gorously enforced, cannot possibly supply ore than a hundred and fifty thousand m

ands of new and young and energetic re

ruits that the loyal States are fiercely pouring

nto the war! This new conscription seems certain to pronot only a measure of utterly insufficient mil ary strength, but a measure of much politi al and moral weakness. The people of the South have, time out of mind, prided them selves upon the maintenance of State rights. and insisted that the General Governmen hould scrupulously respect such rights. Yet now we see, that, while the Federal Govern ernment at Washington so far respects the rights of the States as to leave the whole siness of drafting to their power and mangement, the rebel Governme aping all State barriers and bulwarks, issues mptory mandate to subject to its conription the whole people of the South. State ights and State authorities are disregarded nd set at open defiance in a matter of the ost momentous concern to the life, liberty, nd happiness of the population of ever outhern State. The States of the South may e so exasperated at the Washington Govern come so exasperated at the Richmond Gov nent as not to stand it at all. Georgia, as

ent that they will stand this, or they may venture of his in that subterranean e have already said, gives unequivocal inditions of rebellion against the new tyranny. lish it, we will do so now: er courts have taken the matter in hand, and TERRIFIC ADVENTURE IN THE MAMMOTH will stand by her courts. She may nulli-At the supposed end of what has always been considered the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave, nine miles from its entrance, there is a pit, dark and deep and terrible, known as the Maelstrom. Tens of thousands have gazed into it with awe whilst bengallights were thrown down to make its fearful depths visible, but none ever had the daring. -may rebel against the rebellion. Then nond Government may attempt co ion-to end shortly in the bursting of this oody bubble, blown up by accursed traitors shock the world of mankind. lights were thrown down to make its fearful depths visible, but none ever had the daring to explore it. The celebrated guide Stephen, who was deemed insensible to fear, was offered six hundred dollars by the proprietors of the Cave if he would descend to the bottom of it, but he shrank from the peril. A few years ago, a Tennessee professor, a learned and bold man, resolved to do what no one before him had dared do, and, making his arrangements with great care and precaution, he had him,

FROM FRANKFORT .- A private despatch from . Stager to Colonel Gill, states that at three o'clock yesterday morning General Dumo approached Frankfort towards the county oridge and engaged the robels, killing six and wounding fifteen, but the night was so dark t was impossible to estimate the rebel loss eneral Dumont's dash was so rapid that the enemy found it impossible to destroy the ridge, as they intended, and our troops crossed it and occupied the city. It is reported that large numbers of the rebels are scattered that large numbers of the rebels are scattered thim to repeat the appalling experiment.

that large numbers of the rebels are scattered through Franklin county in a demoralized condition.

A train will go out this morning from this city to North Benson, and it is expected that a bridge will be reconstructed by night, so as to permit the ears to run to Benson to-morrow.

We cannot learn with any certainty what command of the rebels was engaged by Gen. Dumont, but his success was complete, and they fled most precipitately.

by fled most precipitately.

When Col. Nixon was acting as Provost urshal at Shelbyville, he issued an order, by mmand of Gen. Braxton Bragg, declaring When Col. Nixon was acting as Provost mmand of Gen. Braxton Bragg, declaring affederate money a legal tender within the less of the Confederate army, and directing lines of the Confederate army, and directing merchant-tailors and shoppers of all kinds to open their houses of business as usual. This is perhaps the most knavish piece of work yet attempted by the rebel invaders, for it strikes at the very root of constitutional law and compels men to take worthless trash in payment for their property. It is a gigantic grand, larceny. Bragg has shown himself a very Autolycus and laughs to think "what a fool honesty is."

Description

The the depth of the horrid chasm. Then the young hero of the occasion, with several hats drawn over his head to protect it as far as possible against any masses falling from above, and with several hats drawn over his head to protect it as far as possible against any masses falling from above, and with seven hat the whorehold the proper have head from his won lips an account of his descent. Occasionally masses of earth and characteristics are the depth of the horrid chasm. Then the drawn pour be have a paginst any masses falling from above, and with a light in his hand and the rope fastened around his body, took his place over the awful pit and directed the half dozen men, who held the end of the rope, to he with a light in all pit and directed the half dozen men, who held the end of the rope, to he with a light and irrected the half dozen men, who held the end of the rope, to he with a light and irrected the half dozen men, who held the nes of the Confederate army, and directing

st rebel conscription in that quarter, are rson capable of bearing arms, including all e Quakers and boys over sixteen years old ve been "gobbled up" by the rebel conscripon officers, except such as managed to escape y fleeing to the mountains. They have also aken every horse left in the county for Lee's my, as well as everything else they could y hands on likely to prove serviceable in his

resent emergency. The Richmond Dispatch of the 1st inst aggood, an enrolled conscript, suing for his berty. It was tried before Judge T. W. homas, Elbert county (Georgia) Superior ourt, and a decision given, liberating the laintiff from the hands of the enrolling officer The Judge pronounced the "Conscript Act" aconstitutional, and therefore the act itself and all regulations and orders based upon it, are likewise void.

e Judge pronounced the "Conscript Act" constitutional, and therefore the act itself, all regulations and orders based upon it, likewise void.

Gen. Miles was notoriously drunk at battle of Bull Run. The best opinion now mas to be that his drunkenness caused the dorable surrender of Harper's Ferry and is prevented the uttre destruction or the dure of Gen. Lee's army. Does not an ful responsibility rest upon those who connect the drunkard in office?

The teters say Gen. Lee is still conscription in the country around him with removes the context of the country around him with removes a conserver, seizing all under forty-five who Gen. Miles was notoriously drunk a e battle of Bull Run. The best opinion now eems to be that his drunkenness caused the eplorable surrender of Harper's Ferry and hus prevented the utter destruction or the wful responsibility rest upon those who co inued the drunkard in office?

Letters say Gen. Lee is still con ng in the country around him with remorse ess energy, seizing all under forty-five wh all within his reach, taking citizens walking the streets accompanied by their wives an

The United States is not fighting, as ne Southern organs allege, from fanaticism r the greed of gold, but from a love of the nion, from a devotion to American na lity, and the great cause of human freedom.

We thought that McClellan had lately given em a very handsome dressing. The rebel Congress may authorize mus er by the forms of law, but murder will be nurder still, and, at every opportunity, it will

punished as murder. The Editor of the New York Tribus ommends that our armies now postpon stilities till the close of winter. He is eaitor. Why is he not treated as one?

This is the best month of all the twelve r field operations. We have no doubt that will be made a historical month of Prince Salm Salm has been mustered out of service in the army of the Potomac We should think he might get employment a

acher of a parish singing-school. An Eastern paper says, in relation surrender of Harper's Ferry, that "Gen. Vool is down upon Col. Ford." It is nature hat wool should be upon a sheep. The Government didn't succeed i

lieving Gen. Morgan at Cumberland Gap. But it relieved Gen. Pope after the battle of People shouldn't be too hard upon Gen al-Bishop Polk for swearing. We are as ared that he hardly ever swears except when

is drunk. The rebels, in their desperation for sale about ready to jump into the sea.

The only kind of fighting that som eople are in favor of is other people's. In battle, it is more dangerous to be timid than bold.

WILLIAM COURTLAND PRENTICE-A BRIEF not broken down the door and rushed to his asked if he was willing to trust the Saviour memory of our poor lost son. There were probably no materials in his young life for a deposition against them, saying, that, as soon as he should be able to leave his room, he biographical sketch, and vet we seem to or would take redress into his own hands. When wes to be constrained to relate a few little he left his room, they were not to be found; passages in that life, although, in doing so, we they had fled from retribution.

as if we were folding back the shroud

America in the use of that weapon.

any other institution. A choice was given

sician, he had perhaps no superior. As an ar

been eminently successful, for he had strong

sense, impetuous thought, great power of la

would have given vehemence to his utte

He loved to seek the wildest and lonelie

the cliffs of Dix river, a region haunted by

ercing scream of the panther even then was

ch of natural curiosities, and he discovered

probability to any man of our generation

rs of human bones that seemed to him to

om any now upon our continent. He sub-

equently became as familiar with the Man

oth Cave as the best of its guides. An ad-

ttracted much attention four years ago. An

ccount of it was published in our column

and, as we have often been requested to repub

[From the Journal, Sept. 11, 1858.]

had dared do, and, making his arrangemen with great care and precantion, he had his self lowered down by a strong rope a hu lred feet, but, at that point, his courage fail him, and he called aloud to be drawn o

went rushing down the abyss, and, as he want the midst of the spray, he felt some appreerance that his light would be extinguished

e first and only person that ever ga

ere invited to a German ball, ali

Between three and four years a

sound of rapture to his ear. He was ever in

and explored caves previously unknown i

have belonged to a different order of be

the bear, the wildcat, and the catamount. The

far up among the bald and desolate

and, in one of them, he found imp

rtions of Kentucky. Repeatedly he went

guage, and that excitable temperament which

ato the wilderness upon a hun into the wilderness upon a hunting excur-sion for a few days, and the invitation was eacock, ten miles in the country, and that ccepted. After getting a few miles from the religious element in his nature. He next town, he said: "Father, before we go further, want to show you how I can shoot my rifle: I am the best shot in Texas." He chose his sition, and asked us to go off seventy-five near Frankfort, he accompanied it. He did or a hundred yards and throw a stone through not devote himself to study, yet he exhibited the air. We said to him that he could not pabilities and powers that showed strikingpossibly hit it. "As certainly," said he, "as I touch the trigger." A stone as large as a turkey's egg, at about seventy-five yards diswhat he was capable of accomplishing. In ord-play and other manly exercises, he exelled nearly all around him. The accomplishtance, was thrown, and scarcely had it been a second in the air when it was knocked ten that he could make himself unequalled in yards. The experiment was repeated with the same result. His weapon was an old Kentucky rifle of great weight trollable caprice, and could not be prevailed on and length, that he had taken with to continue his education either there or at him from home. During the whole excursion, which extended many miles through a region infested by all kinds of him among all the seminaries and colleges in the country, but he accepted none, for he was wild animals and often visited by the Indians evidently disgusted with school discipline, and would not submit to it. He shut himself up who were at that time becoming very troubleome, stealing horses and committing mu in his own room at his father's house, always ders, he never missed anything, sitting, runpassing the night in reading, poring over nuning, or flying, that he fired at with his trusty weapon. Though he had been reared most tenderly, no backwoodsman ever bore ometimes getting a few friends around him more cheerfully than he all the privations and and then making himself the life and soul of hardships of forest life. Often, as we were the company, literally running riot in hilariinformed, he went forth alone through the ty and joyousness. In wild, rollicking fun, we antains to remain days and nights, trusting never knew his equal. Sometimes he would read his favorite poets to his friends, and, in his blanket at night with a hair-rope stretched the more excited passages, his voice rang out around him to keep off the numerous reptiles like the sound of a trumpet. He was naturally an actor of consummate power, and often and carrying no compass but relying upon his own keen and quick observation for finding used his talent for the amusement of those his way back. In the summer of 1860, the around him. As a natural vocalist and mufollowing trifles of his were published, and we epublish them here not for any especial mertist, he could have attained distinguished ext they possess, though they are sprightly, be cellence. As a public speaker, he would have

as an illustration of his tastes at that period THE GIFT. Oh say, what tribute shall I send To you, my fair and lovely friend, From these grand solitudes afar Beneath the glorious Southern star? Methinks the gift should be as wild As the wild hills around me piled;

As the wild hills around me piled; And so, fair girl, your thoughts to win, I'll send to you a leopard skin. I met the wild beast on my way
While wandering in the twilight gray;
His fiery eyen gaired red as blood,
And his poice chosed through the wood;
I might have my but ah I thought,
That, if the savinge could be caught,
As gift to yet his skin would suit,
And so I shot the raging brute.

If you had met him, lady sweet, He would have gamboled at your feet, His fierce voice mute, his Glowing with rapture and surprise; Glowing with rapture and surprise; Yes, quelled by beauty; Groins chai He'd not have sought to do you harm. But crouched down fondly at your sid And begged you to accept his hide.

My dear, remembered friend, when you This trophy of my woodcraft view, on think that one, now door to roam A wanderer from his cherished home. For you would gladly make his de A fierce and never-ceasing strift. In wood, on mountain, and in glen, With savage beasts and savage men. Ay, think that he, who muses now With throbbing heart and throbbing broad Upon the undergotten hours.

That lightly make the model of the theory o

THE HUNTER. Ho for the wildwood! Tis my pride Thus on my swift mustang to ride, To course upon his fiery back Far through the forest's devious track, Far through the forest's devious track, To dash into the wind's keen eye With heart and pulses beating high, And sweep o'er plain and vale and hill With but one guide, my own wild will.

My easer pack of noble hounds Are at my side with joyous bounds; My tried knife in my sirile bung, My rife at my shoulder sim was, My rife at my shoulder sim was, The wild scream of the monarch-bird Far up above my head is heard, And startled bares unnulsered dart Into the forest's silent heart.

You vile wolf howling far away
Is out right early for his prey;
The thieving beast is very hold
The thieving beast is very hold
John the state of the state of the state
But he'll not dare—nor is it strange—
To risk his thiefehip in the range
Of my good rifle which has taught
His tribe some lessons dearly bought;
His tribe some lessons dearly bought;
Bught soon, I guess, "will take the shoot."

agut soon, i swee,
ee-see-my hounds have eaught a scent,
heir eager heads are downward bent,
their short and quick and augry bay
fells that they track a beast of prey;
leils that they track a beast of prey;
Be not, ny her forward-hark! that crast
Be not, ny her forward-hark! that crast
Hat hat ha ha I say him now,
That grim old bear on youder bough! Inst grim old bear on yonder bough! Soon my good rifle will impart A lesson he must learn by heart! Here's to and at yon, Bruin-crack! Hz! did that tumble break your back? So well went home the ugly slug You'll hardly give my dogs a hug!

Hurrah! my hounds o'er yonder hill Are giving tongue with right good w Hurrah! such music ne'er was borne O'er battle-field from battle horn. Ha! there's the game! a nobler stag No'er bounded over brook or erag: His head thrown back, his arch'd ne NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS

While in Texas he resolved to visit some of he States of Mexico. In his journey from lew Braunfels to those States, he and his aithful mule suffered painful privation There was a great drouth, and the water ourses, very few in number, were dry. His hirst was terrible, and that of his poor beast no less so. At one time the suffering animal attered a groan that seemed to him almost human. He leaped to the ground, and, though hension that his light would be extinguished, the bottom of the pit, a hundred and ninety feet from the top. He found it almost perfectly circular, about eighteen feet in diameter, with a small opening at one point, leading to a fine chamber of no great extent. He found on the floor beautiful specimens of black silex of immense size, vastly larger than were ever discovered in any other part of the Mammoth SC ave, and also a multitude of exquisite formations as pure and white as virgin snow. Making himself heard, with great effort, by his friends, he at length asked them to pull him partly up, intending to stop on the way and explore a cave that he had observed opening about forty feet above the bottom of the pit. Reaching the mouth of that cave, he swung himself with much exertion into it, and, holding the end of the rope in his hand, he incautiously let it go, and it swung out apparently beyond his reach. e had but a pint of water, he gave her one half of it, and threw away his rifle, the old friend he so dearly loved, that she might have the less weight to bear up under. ength he came to water, it was a small standing pool with a dead and decaying antelope in it, but, loathsome as it was, he drank of it opiously. His experiences among the Mexiins, as related to his friends, were highly ineresting, but we will not record them her After leaving Mexico, he returned to Kenacky. A fine farm was given him near the uth of Salt river, and furnished with everyhing that a farmer could desire. No want o s in connection with it was left unsupplied. He seemed well pleased for a time, but a farm-'s life was not to his taste. Besides, the ebellion broke out, and his feelings were innsely and fiercely Southern. With his whole oul he longed to be in the war. Yet he keen and deeply felt that much was due to the osition of his father, and that to abandon a ome provided for him at no inconsiderable expense would seem ingratitude. han a year, we were witnesses of the struggle going on in his mind. It was fearful. It was nceasing. It made him miserable. It nearly nfitted him for all his daily duties. Death would at any moment have been welcome to him. He could not sit or stand still. There as in his soul a spirit of wild unrest. Even the company of his friends he walked to and fro like an imprisoned lion. We under-

ason to believe, that, whatever agony it

being ill adjusted around his body, gave him the most excruciating pain. But soon his pain was forgotten in a new and dreadful peril. When he was 90 feet from the mouth of the pit and 100 from the bottom, swaying and swinging in mid-air, he heard rapid and excit-d words of horror and alarm above, and soon learned that the rope by which he was upheld had taken fire from the friction of the timber over which it passed. Several moments of awful suspense to those above and still more awful to him below ensued. To them and to him a fatal and instant catastrophe seemed inevitable. But the fire was extinguished with a bottle of water belonging to himself, and then the party above, though almost exhausted by their labors, succeeded in drawing him to the top. He was as calm and self-possessed as upon his entrance into the pit, but all of his companions, overcome by fatigue, sank down upon the ground, and his friend Professor Wright, from over-exertion and excitement, fainted and remained for night cost him, he would follow our counis. We are even now confident that he could have done so but for the malign and fiendish influences of disloyal and bad men round him. Courtland was in the rebel service only five veeks. We do not hear of his having been a more than two or three skirmishes, and we ope that no loyal blood was upon his hands. fell at Augusta at the head of his men in and excitement, fainted and remained for some time insensible. The young adventurer left his name carved the depths of the Maelstrom—the name of Minnie balls, and he himself said on his death-bed, that he was undoubtedly shot, through mistake, by his own friends in his rear, the fatal wound being given while he was passing rapidly from one point to another. For three hours he lay where he feil, a dead comrade close he feil, a feel death of only brigade commanders who were hurt during the engagement: He thinks there is some mistake about the reported death of Oglesby. At the time he left Corinth (Monday morning) it was the opinion of the surface.

This was certainly a gloomy condition of affair, but matters have improved wonderfully. The tide is setting in our favor, and it is a flood-tide. Along the whole line, the osed to Courtland Prentice, as he had no regdar vocation here and did not seem inclined to any, to go to Texas for the purchase of a tock farm. The idea pleased him, and he dopted it. He went to New Braunfels at the one would come to him in his life. At the opinion of the suroot of the mountains of Texas, and sojourned end of those long hours, and while the rebel geon that the General would survive his sentences and solourned end of those long hours, and while the rebel geon that the General would survive his sentences are not sentenced. Along the whole line, the ours, we hear of another decisive battle bein adopted it. He went to New Braunfels at the there nearly two years, but he found no farm that pleased him, for water was fearfully ciful Union lady, upon whose head we have carce in that region. He had not been ther voked many blessings, had him brought to ong before he and a young American friend her house by rebel hands without knowing who he was. The men who bore him there whole population being German. At the ball, wept as they left him, for he was much enis young friend became involved in a quarrel deared to them, and one of them has since and was knocked down and badly beaten. written us a letter which shows that tender ourtland, who had the strength of a young hearts may beat in rabel bosoms. The sufferer Hercules, rushed through the thick crowd, took his fallen and unconscious friend under attentions that two physicians constantly one arm, and with the other, whilst bearing beside him (the rebel physician was left benim toward the door, swung a glittering bind to attend him, and a most expowie-knife around him as if he had been a cellent and affectionate family could be destroying angel. The crowd recoiled pre-cipitately before him, and he would have rne off his victim-friend if some of the rule lown, he exclaimed, "Fiends! devils! Oh I fians had not stolen behind him and felled came not here for this! I have in no instance him by a terrible blow of a poker upon his bead. There the brave youth lay like a dead to any citizen. We have good men among us

Sketch.—We must beg the indulgence of our readers whilst we say a few more words in four or five of them, but he refused to give a save me, and I believe that he will." It is our carnest heart-trust, that, during the three awful hours he lay upon the ground, expecting never more to commune with mortal man, early teacher was roused in his soul, and that We visited him in Texas in April, 1860, and passed several days with him. He invited us For him the King of Terrors had no terror. was communing not in vain with his God. and a fine young friend of his to go with him

To all around him his calmness seemed sublime. It may have been pride, it may have been stoi-cism, it may have been philosophy, we hope

and believe it was Religion. Wm. Courtland Prentice was proud, imperious, passionate, and at times violent, but bers whilst the rest were not in supporting he was kind, generous, honorable, humane, charitable, and loving. No weeds of bitteress ever grew in his manly bosom. He was open-hearted and open-handed. His heart was as gentle as Mercy's own. No want know why. It is true, that, single-handed, he that he could relieve was ever unrelieved. His chivalry was unsurpassed by that of the best knights of Palestine. But, alas, he is dust and ashes now. His heart of fire is cold. His complished at a much less sacrifice. With eagle-eye is dim. His strong arm lies nerve-less at his side. Soon his name must be a sound unknown among men. And, if the angel of his country weeps over his early men far more than his glory. mb, she weeps over it as that of a misguided and erring child, who, under better inland's heroes and patriots. We lay this wreath of withered flowers upon the tomb of the loved and lost, and

turn sadly back to desolate life. THE BATTLE OF CORINTH. - From Captain Sands, of the 11th Ohio Battery, who was present during the bloody engagement at Corinth, the Cincinnati Commercial learns yet been made public. The rebel force engaged ommand of General Earl Van Dorn. The nction was effected as early as Wednesday,

nishing between their advance guard and the norning, when a general engagement ensued. eneral Davies's division was some six or eight miles from Corinth, but was gradually ressed back during the day till night found hem inside the fortifications. The fighting vas very severe during that day, and Generals Hackelman and Oglesby, commanding brigades in Davies's division, sell while directing
their respective commands. The loss was
very severe on both sides, but of the extent

Well does his memory deserve such loving

avy siege guns, commanding the approach to the town from the north. There is a tretch of level land between them, through which the railroad from Columbus enters the hand, was attacked by a rebel brigade under fast under the manifold culture of study and of The brigade emerged from the woods, about three hundred yards in front, crossed the ingave himself up to the service. His improveurned back with fearful slaughter.

Previous to this, however, the rebels had which they did early in the morning. One solid shot passed through the Tishomingo House, and others fell far in the rear in the wagon corral. The damage done by this battery was slight, however, and had no effect apon the general result of the conflict that

Simultaneously with the assault on the fort on the left, a rebel brigade, under command of Colonel Johnson, it is believed, made a deonstration on the fort on the right, or rather on two batteries, Wisconsin and Missouri, which were in position near the fort on the without a military education, without actual right, and between it and the railroad track. ect in our own ranks. The batteries poured ive rounds into the enemy after the infantry and retreated, and then withdrew, leaving two the horse of which had been cheef. guns, the horses of which had been shot.

The enemy having thus broken our centre has passed away. ashed forward heavy masses of infantry toward the town, where they were held in check by our infantry, which had re-formed, while the guns on the fortifications ploughed great gaps in their ranks, and swept them down by hundreds. In fact, the rebels had rashly placed themselves under a crossfire of artillery of the most terrific kind. The carnage is described as awful. They were piled up in heaps, and the ground was literally covered with their dead and wounded. It was not in human nature to stand such a shock. Finding his further advance impossible, the enemy, standing irresolutely for a few moments, finally

the woods beyond.

Both General Moore and Colonel Johnson were killed in the attack on the fortifications in the morning. The color-bearer in Moore's brigade having been shot, the General himself seized the colors and advanced, when he fell, pierced by many balls. The rebels fought desperately, determinedly. They evidently knew the desperately, determinedly. They evidently knew the desperate nature of their undertaking. It e desperate nature of their undertaking. It as a maiden's; but it could be roused upon octhe desperate nature of their directionals.

Is a mandet s, but it could be followed by the see the whole army, from the Ger tention to storm the fortifications in the outset.

In such moods, which of course were infectionable obeying orders, without troubling itself and turn the guns on our own forces. Failing quent and induced only by the most deadly in this, they broke the centre, and pushed desly, to utterly rant the Federal infantry, capthe the village, and compel a surrender of the heard ascribed to his distant relative the fatifications. It was a hazardous business; mous John U. Waring, and which, we have and, being met and checked by our infantry, sometimes fancied, Jackson might have inher-ited, as the sign of the family of Redgauntlet anders on the forts, which would soon have lay hidden amidst the lines of the fair brows annihilated them. To retreat in good order under such a withering fire was impossible, and they broke in the utmost confusion.

The pursuit was not commenced till the following the pur

through green and flowery fields.

Alas! that noble life has now flowed out ded friends. tood him and deeply pitied him. We often tried to dissuade him from all thought of parfell into their hands on Saturday, nor did they carry off any of their wounded. It is his impression that the Federal forces, under Ord and Hurlburt, came in upon the rebel right instead of their front, and that retreat is not entirely impossible, though they will doubt-netirely impossible, though they will doubt-netirely impossible, though they will doubt-netirely impossible. cipation in the rebellion, and we had strong and throw away their arms if "hotly pursed;" and such a pursuit Gen. Rosecrans's despatches ndicate as having been made. He considers the victory a substantial one, and won against Kentucky was almost wholly in the b ands of finish the contest; but, when the expected en-

He fell at Augusta at the head of his men in the early part of the fight, pierced by two Minnie balls, one of which passed through his lungs. The defenders of Augusta used no fractured. The Colonel was delirious after forces of Price and Van Dorn, General Grant in Southwestern Tannesses at the first decisive victory; and the war between in Southwestern Tannesses at the first decisive victory; and the war between Minnie balls, and he himself said on his deaththe accident; but the surgeon did not consider
in Southwestern Tennessee appeared likely to
France and Austria ended after a couple of

Poindexter, the rebel chief, held as a

risoner in a Missouri village, has had one of his legs amputated. It is to be hoped the young ladies of the village will be ough to invite him to their next hop.

Gentlemen, it will end at the expiration of the rebellion's term of service. The Grenada Appeal fears there will be a great deal of discomfort in the rebel armies during the coming winter. We suspect there will be even more discomfiture than seomfort.

a thousand times better than their talk.

the expiration of Lincoln's term of service.

Xenophon's famous retreat with his ten that the bright hopes kindled by recent suctop, that the distance between them never dihead. There the brave youth lay like a dead man, and the miscreants, after looking the door, struck him over the head with whatever they could seize, cutting him in several places to the skull, and would have killed him upon to the killed him upon to t

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

As far as accounts of the battle of Pe ville are received, they will be read wit mingled feelings of exultation and regret; exltation at the glorious and important victor strong religious element spoken of by his achieved, and regret that so many gallar eaders of our noble cause have fallen in the

> We can express no opinion as to the generalship manifested on the Federal side in this affair until we receive further particulars. If our various divisions marched toward Pe ville in such a manner that Bragg was able to attack one of them with greatly superior numistance, certainly a serious mistake was made We know that McCook's division had to enounter in the first day's fight nearly or quite know why. It is true, that, single-handed, he beat back the rebels, but probably if he had een supported at that time by the rest of the complished at a much less sacrifice. With timely support, he might have won less glory, but he would have lost fewer men, and he has humanity and patriotism enough to value his

At the last dates, the rebels had been driv eight or nine miles, and the Federal forc fluences, might have won a place among his land's heroes and patriots. were pursuing. It is useless to speculate upon the probable sequel of the retreat and the pursuit, for facts will be continually coming to peration for the advantage until Go supersede speculation. But we expect a vig-orous pursuit and a perseveriug one, and we do not think that the great body of the rebels can escape. It is very true that our wearied and exhausted troops may not be in good battle. General Rousseau, it will be rememcondition for rapid pursuit, but it must be equally true that the more wearied and exsome particulars of the fight which have not yet been made public. The rebel force engaged is estimated at from 40,000 to 65,000, under the virtual demolition of the rebel army will set that the more wearied and exhausted rebels are not in a condition for rapid is estimated at from 40,000 to 65,000, under the virtual demolition of the rebel army will pennsylvania, the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and satisfy the public mind. The beating back of Nineteenth Regulars, and Nine corps of General Pari van Dorn. The corps of Generals Van Dorn and Lovell advanced from the direction of Jackson, and the corps under General Price from Jonesboro. A posed of as never to be able to fight another corps under General Price from Jonesboro. A battle. Let this result be effected, and the is believed. There was considerable skir- name of Buell and the names of the noble officers who aid him in the accomplish ivision under General Davies up to Friday | the great work will be among the most illustrious in the annals of warfare.

DEATH OF GENERAL JAMES S. JACKSON. This sad event, we are pained to say, is no in the act of rallying his men who had been longer uncertain. General Jackson fell on Wednesday last in the battle near Perryville, at the head of his division, and in the thickest

honors. He was every inch a patriot, a solimate.

There are two fortifications, mounted with of the very qualities which in this unequalled engagement near Richmond, Ky. He is a najuncture the country most needs in her sons. tiv generous, prudent, and sagacious, he was by which the railroad from Columbus enters the nature a patriot-warrior. And his rare nature a patriot-warrior. And his rare nature a patriot-warrior. Thirty-fourth Brigade, received a serious tive endowments as a soldier were ripening wound, but it is thought that it will not prove General Moore, early on Saturday morning. experience, seconded powerfully by the ardor ported killed, but subsequent reports lead to ment in the art of war was something wonder ful. His rapid advancement in the army shows from the siege guns, and succeeded in aproaching within a hundred feet of the fort, gress but a few months ago, he entered the that the battle had been resumed yesterday service as a Colonel, and, we believe, the bat- motning, but no official information was retle in which he fell was the first regular engagement in which he took part; still, so mananted two guns in position to shell the town, ifest and striking was the fitness for high ommand which he developed even under such | Wednesday evening were within a day's circumstances, he was immediately after the battle of Shiloh assigned by General Buell to the command of the Cavalry of the Army of the Ohio, and, having meanwhile received the ommission of a Brigadier-General, he on the eorganization of that splendid army in this

did say has been most scandalously vicinity a few days since was given the comif indeed the remark attributed to him is not a mand of the division at whose head he has fallen in battle. He was thus at his death an Acting Major-General, having risen to this position from the Colonelcy in a few short months, service in battle, and certainly without the they were. Evidently, as a patriotic contemright, and between it and the railroad track.

The attack was impetuous, and almost irresistible. The infantry supports fell back into the village, accelerated by canister from a fort in the rear of Corinth, which opened on the in the rear of Corinth, which opened on the in the rear of Corinth, which opened on the in the rear of Corinth, which opened on the great soldiers of the republic. But he is attached, and his lofty example is all that remains or the great soldiers of the republic. But he is stance, that, as a soldier, he was to obey orders, and not concern himself with those orders. and for other der more precious that the bright living pattern We have very hurriedly expressed our opin-

anding irresolutely for a few moments, finally mirably poised. He was without fear and the officers in our army. The emancipation broke in a panic, the men running in every without rashness. As brave as any created direction, and throwing away their guns and being, he was only less discreet than brave. His them, we doubt not, to the test. So far as the direction, and throwing away their guns and knapsacks in their haste to get beyond the scorching fire of the heavy guns of the fortifications.

This ended the engagement for the day. The rebels again rallied in the woods, and the brigade which had attempted to take the fort on our left actually rallied for another effort. As they approached, the 39th Ohio greeted them with cheers, which seemed to be effective. As a they approached, the 39th Ohio greeted them with cheers, which seemed to be effective. As they approached, the 39th Ohio greeted them with cheers, which seemed to be effective. As they approached, the 39th Ohio greeted them with cheers, which seemed to be effective. As they approached, the 39th Ohio greeted them with cheers, which seemed to be effective. As they approached, the 39th Ohio greeted them with cheers, which seemed to be effective. As they approached, the 39th Ohio greeted them with cheers, which seemed to be effective. As a friend he was the truest of the true. As a companion he was among the most fascinating of men. His sense was nice, robust, superb. His humor if now and then a little broad in form was always genuine in essence. His animal spirits were exuberant and electrifying. His character, with all its other high qualities, was pervaded by that inthem with cheers, which seemed to be enective, so they "'bout faced" and disappeared in the woods beyond.

and electrifying. His character, with all to other high qualities, was pervaded by that indicated a disposition to insure the remaining the magnetism which is the last and effinable magnetism which is the last and threats were made in a way that indicated a disposition to insure the remaining the measure has now come, and we deeply regret,

We see the whole army, from the Generaln this, they broke the centre, and pashed de-perately forward on the town, hoping, proba-perately forward on the town, hoping, proba-nating in an expression resembling somewhat ruin and untold miseries to the insurgent the proposed emancipation threatens social States, he is no doubt stimulated to make thes mous John U. Waring, and which, we have sometimes fancied, Jackson might have inher-ited, as the sign of the family of Redgauntlet poses that the measure will add to the number annihilated them. To retreat in good order of Darsie Latimer. But these explosions of his own service, if possible, to make good to

Ans: that note the season of eternity. It is lost forever to our human eyes. In vain will we seek to bend there were so many some war in which they were again defeated.

Ans: that note the season of eternity. It is lost forever to our human eyes. In vain will we seek to bend there were so many some war in which there were so many some adecisive battles as Capt. Sands says that the rebels used no artillery in the attack except the two pieces with which they shelled Corinth on Saturday morning. These were captured from them. They did not undertake to remove the pieces which fell into their hands on Saturday, nor did they carry off any of their wounded. It is his important of the same of the sa

rebels are upon the retreat, and our troops are imminent. We could hear of carnage and following them up and pressing them hardly. slaughter, and bear to think of the thousands Missouri is safe for the present, Louisville and of noble dead and the greater nur Cincinnati are no longer threatened, the two-fortunate wounded and mutilated, did the tide signal victories of Gen. Rosecrans at Iuka and of war roll onward to the shore of peace on Corinth have shattered the strength of Prico which to dissolve in spray and disappear in and Van Dorn and given security to Middle hereful is said that the general impression of the rebel officers is, that the war will end at enemies and is no doubt sweeping the rebels that the war will end at enemies and is no doubt sweeping the rebels names that drags its slow length along through from Western Virginia, and Buell, after achieving a brilliant triumph over Bragg at Perryville and driven him back eight or ten miles, is, we presume, pursuing him with the deter- success, and, when they gain one battle, force mination to bring the contest in Kentucky to another, and so bring the miserable b a close at once and free our State from the to a termination? The decisive battle is alcurse of being the theatre of war.

Thus we have everything now to encourage

and cheer us, and we have little apprehension. | found, as he clambered from hill-top to hill

cross-legged.

A Battle at Perryville. The Enemy Repulsed.

A General Engagement Expected.

Despatches were received in this city yesrday by way of Bardstown, bringing intel gence of an engagement between the army orps under command of Gen. McCook and the rebel army under con The attack was made by the rebels in the viinity of Perryville, Boyle county, on Wedsday morning, and is said to have been led by Gen. Bragg in person. The Federal force numbered about eighteen thousand men, emracing fifteen thousand infantry and eight tteries of artillery, the remainder being cav-

We have very few details of the battle, but t is known that the rebel force was sur Gen. Bragg's army being estimated at forty thousand. It is known at headquarters in this city that Gen. Buell meditated an attack upon Gen. Bragg yesterday, but Bragg, it appe anticipated Gen. Buell's movements and hac-tened a collision with Gen. McCook's corps with the view of defeating a fraction of our army with an overwhelming force. The en gagement is said to have been terrific at the commencement, the rebels fighting with deswas reinforced, when they were repulsed with

We regret to be called upon to announce as

one of the results of this engagement the death of Brigadier-General Jas. S. Jackson, the late Member of Congress from the Fifth District of Kentucky. He fell at the head of his rision, at the point of greatest danger, while the moment repulsed by the enemy.

The Federal loss in this engagament is estiknown battery at Shiloh, and was pro tive of Virginia.

Col. George Webster, of the Ninety-eighth
Ohio regiment, who was in command of the

the belief that he is only slightly wounded. After the repulse of the rebels on Wednes-day evening, the firing ceased, and at seven

ceived in this city to that effect. Perryville is thirty-five miles southeast of Bardstown, and Gen. Buell's entire army on

A good many of the Republican papers charge General Buell with having said, when he took the field, that he didn't know what the war was about. Most certainly what he sheer invention of his maligners. Some of the complaining papers, more moderate than the rest, say that his declaration was, that, as a soldier, he had nothing to do with the objects matters of policy which it is for his superior and for other departments of the government to settle. That he does not suffer an intelligent patriotism to warm his heart towards his country's cause, they may believe who can but that he thinks that the true soldier is

to their fidelity and steady good sense.

able change roe at ly in the aspect of national affairs in the Southwest. A little more than three weeks ago, nearly everything look ed gloomy. Missouri seemed in huminent peril, the rebels, Cincinnati and Louis, ille were counter took place, the end seemed to r ways about to be fought but nev

> We trust that to Gen. Buell may belong the glory of winning something better than an indecisive victory.

The British are always seeking rank, Let our countrymen seek the ranks,

THE PERRYVILLE FIGHT.

We have a few more particulars and addi

den. Rousseau received a slight wound.
The following hasty letter written by our friend Col. McHenry, of the 17th Kentucky, contains some interesting particulars:

Gen. J. S. Jackson's Division became engaged with the enemy early yesterday (Wednesday). The battle lasted until night. Our narmy suffered immensely. Many of our most prominent and gallant officers were killed; among them, Generals Jackson and Terrell, Colonels Lytle, Kirk, and Webster. The 15th Kentucky suffered largely. Colonel Pope reported killed, and I am fearful that the report is true. [We are happy to say that these fears are ungrounded. Colonel Pope is wounded. Eds. Jour.] Lieutenant Colonel Jouett is also reported killed. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at one thousand, say 300 killed.

ined the creek called Chaplin, and now occuner, Cheatham, and Polk. Gen. James S.
Jackson was shot in the breast and died imfour or five hours. The heaviest loss was on

the part of Jackson's division. My regiment and the 101st Indiana were at Springfield and not engaged in the fight. Gen. Jackson's body is here, en route for ouisville in charge of his Adjutant General, as also the remains of Gen. Terrell and Col. Vebster. JOHN H. McHENRY, JR.,

Col. 17th Reg. Ky. We feel every encouragement to believe that General Buell has vigorously prosecuted his advantages and the rebels cannot escape the net, unless they desperately cu their way through. .

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] THE FIFTEENTH KENTUCKY-LIST OF CAS ALTIES-69 KILLED AND 133 WOUNDED. BATTLE-FIELD, CAMP CHAPLIN CREEK,

You will please publish the following facts about our 15th regiment Kentucky volunteers: We went into action about 12 o'clock M. yesterday with about 500 men strong, and, after ral terrible shellings from the rebel artil lery, we moved up in line of battle, and fought regiments of infantry two and a shalf hours. Their artillery played on us with terrible effect. We repulsed the anfantry, which was immediately relieved by fresh troops, and we were forced to reti-Our regiment rallied three times, and retired in order from place to place until night ended the terricle slaughter. We relieved the 3d Ohio regimen's, Their gallant conduct, had we had no other motive, would have caused ate their example. The following is a list of the casualtic's as near as can be as

KILLED.-Lt. Col. Jonett. Maj. Campbell, and Lt. McGrath, company A.
Col. Pope, slightly wounded.
Lt. Gray, company B, horse k'illed unde Lt. McClure, company C, severely wounde

Lanahan, company G, slightly killed. wounded..... wounded ... killed

wounded... killed..... wounded... killed.....

The gallant conduct of this regiment and ewhole seventeen brigades is testified to by all our superior officers. Col. Wm. H. Lytle was taken prisoner. He

was wounded. The colors were shot down, the Color Sergeant being severely wounded, and were gal-lantly rescued and borne from the field by Captain Forman. He has them now in his ession. The old tattered flag was after wards presented to Captain Forman by Colonel ed. Indeed! Why, only a few days ago,

flag was presented to the regiment by the ladies of Louisville.

JOS. R. SNIDER, Captain Co. B,

Commanding 15th Ky. Vols. Brigadier General William R. Terrill tered the Third United States Artillery in 1853 from West Point, and was Captain in the Fifth Regiment of Artillery when the rebellion broke out. He was a most accomplished Virginia family, in loyalty to the Union. The greatest efforts were made to swerve him from h. allegiance; letters were addressed to him from his father and brother, endorsod by Loff Day its, proffering him any military nosi. Jeff Day is, proffering him any military posi-Jeff Da, is, proffering him any military position in the Confederate service, but he rejected all the tempts tions with a noble scorn, and all the tempta 'tions with a noble scorn, and returned this r. "ply in substance: "The Union cause, to w hich I have devoted my life, has nothing but 'honor to endear it, and it has no terror but the 'tof death, which a soldier must always expec.' The rebellion however offers nothing but dish 'onor and disgrace, and I shall adhere to the flag of the Union, and give my life if necessary in support of the legally constituted Governmen.' of the United States." Gen. Terrill has now "silen; he died in the holy cause to which he had devoted himself and he leaves behind him n'o all the tempta tions with a noble scorn, and

United States." Gen. Terrill has now, "allon; he died in the holy cause to which he had devoted himself and he leaves behind him no nobler patriot or truer gentleman.

**A gentleman who left Charleston on the 20th ult, has reached our city by the way of Nashville. He says the Charleston in have completed two very formidable rams, which will be put into service as soon as they can obtain their complement of men. They are considered more formidable than the Manassas. Com. Ingraham commands one of the rams. Our informant says the banks at Charleston have six or seven million dollars of counterfeit Confederate notes on hand, which they have received as good. There are said to be from \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000 of such trash in cisculation in the Confederacy. The Treasury Bepartment at Richmond sent about of the column control of Treasury Department at Richmond sent about erfeit money to Charleston to pay troops with. The banks in all the Confederacy are offering large rewards for the detection of the counerfeiters. All the necessaries of life are at starvation prices in Charleston. Prices of seemy, who had blocked the road with fallen timber.

At many points Capt. Patterson, of the Engineer Corps of Sappers and Miners, was compelled to construct a new road through the woods and over the mountains. With the aid of blocks and tackle, our boys removed the fallen trees nearly as fast as they were felled by the rebels. At one point, Capt. Patterson informs us that while he was removing the timber he could hear the rebels chopping down the trees in the woods ahead of him. The roads being badly cut up, considerable time was occupied in litting up and repairing in order to admit of the passage of teams and flour \$45 per barrel; tea \$8 a pound; sugar \$1 50 per pound; side bacon 75 cents; hums \$1; bar of soap \$4 50; candles 25 cents apiece.

De A correspondent of the New York bile and Ohio railroad, had a conversation with a captain of Gen. Moore's staff, in the urse of which the latter said the Confederates did not intend to pay their public debt, but as soon as the war was ended they should repudiate it. When asked if he thought such a proceeding honest, he replied: "Certainly; we owe it only to our own people and they may as well lose the principal outright as to be

The Situation in Kentucky. Corinth, Miss., Oct. 5. On the morning of the 3d our outposts we The battle on Wednesday commenced on the farm of Jacob Peters', near Perryville, and was supported entirely on our side by McCook's corps. Gen. McCook, and after an obstinate resistance they were repulsed at nightfall, and our troops held possession of the battle-field. Many splendid cavalry charges were made and several rebel batteries were taken. Col. Wolford's command greatly distinguished themselves, and the rebel army was eventually driven back eight miles. Our friends were all ready to renew the engagement on Thursday, with new combinations, which almost insure the total defeat of the rebels, if, indeed, they did not retreat precipitally, for Gen. Sill is on their right flank in force, and Gen. Gilbert is in their rear.

The 15th Kentucky sustained the shock of battle well, though Col. Curran Pope was wounded, and Lieut. Col. George P. Jonett and Major William P. Campbell were killed. Gen. Rousseau received a slight wound. The following hasty letter written by our friend Col. McHenry, of the 17th Kentucky, conting the farm of Jacob Peters', near Perryville, and was supported entirely on our side by McCook's corps. Gen. Crittenden did not reach these scene of engagement to participate, and Gen. Wood's division arrived about a half hour before dark. The rebels were driven back in the direction of Harrodsburg, where Gen. Buell held them hemmed in on Thursday with Kirby Smith's forces entirely cut off from the rebel army. Gen. Buell occupied most advantageous positions on all sides of the enemy, and our troops were in high spirits and confident of victory. Although our loss on Wednesday was large, it is estimated that the loss of the rebels were obliged to fall back still further to prevent this movement from being accommended. The following hasty letter written by our loss of our baggage trains having been captured, but we cannot trace them to any reliable source. Those who know Gen. Boulseau received a slight wound. The following hasty letter written by our friend Col. McHenry, of the 17th Kentucky, control The battle on Wednesday commenced on the farm of Jacob Peters', near Perryville,

ed is estimated at one thousand, say 300 killed tire result with the same feeling that we have and 700 wounded. General Jackson was reinforced by General Rousseau, the latter the crash will soon reach us, but we have the slightly wounded. Our men fought well most confident expectations that victory will and repulsed the enemy with heavy loss, perch upon the Eagles of the Union. General the town of Perryville. The enemy are he cannot be surprised or outnumbered, and

be master of his situation. We await the entire result with the same feeling that we have the watched the approach of a thunder-storm; the crash will soon reach us, but we have the most confident expectations that victory will perch upon the Eagles of the Union. General Buell's movements are of such a character that he cannot be surprised or outnumbered, and we hope in our next issue to be able to record an overwhelming victory for him.

The Ferst Day's Fight at Perryville.—As the details of the impetuous attack of the rebels upon our troops at Perryville, on Wednesday, and the noble resistance made by the divisions of Gen. Rousseau and Gen. Jackson, under Maj. Gen. McCook, come to hand, we are inclined to believe that it was among the most brilliant affairs of the war. McCook, with his two divisions, withstood the combined ansault of two rebel army corps under Hardee and Polk, and there was very hard fighting done. Rousseau's division covered itself with fresh laurels and contested every inch manfally. Unfortunately, Gen. Jackson was killed within five minutes of the first attack, and his fall produced some confusion among his raw troops, but the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio, Ninety-eighth Ohio, and Fifth Ohio, Ninety-eighth Ohio. alling back; they were commanded by Buck- we hope in our next issue to be able to record ackson was shot in the branch was struck while acdiately. Gen. Terrell was struck while As the details of the impetuous attack of the rebels upon our troops at Perryville, on Wednesding a park of artillery, though he lived among his raw troops, but the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio, Ninety-eighth Ohio, and Eightieth Illinois conducted themselves with

was not tearned.

The enemy was commanded by Van Dorn
Price, and Villipigue, with their respective
army corps, which swelled his forces to 50,000
It is impossible now to give a list of casu
alties or the proportion of officers killed, which
it heaves the proportion of officers killed, which eteran coolness. The "fighting McCooks"the General, Dan, and John-all escaped un AFFAIRS ABOUT OWENSBORO' .- It is said that ne guerillas under Clay Meriwether and Adar Johnson have been committing depredation again in the vicinity of Owensboro'. It is re ported that they are concentrating a large force, with the intention of again attacking owensboro', and considerable alarm exists i that vicinity in consequence. Col. Shanks's

ommand of 350 men have been ordered from

Cloverport to Owensboro', and went down on the Mary Crane on Wednesday evening, and

is thought to be large. We lost but tour

commander of the Kanawha division of army, and successor to Gen. Reno in the Army Corps, last been promoted to the of Major-General, and assigned to the of mand of all the troops in the new department the name of which is not yet announced.

Washington, Oct. 7.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

troops have also been ordered to Owensbor rom other quarters. CASUALTIES IN THE FIFTEENTH KENTUCK FANTRY.—Col. Pope's regiment suffered to ribly in the battle of Perryville, on Wedne day. We learn by letter from a member of Company B, Capt. Forman, formerly com manded by Capt. McClure, that all but twelv of the company were either killed or wound ed. At the time the letter was written th

Fifteenth was under orders to advance. MURDERS .- On Thursday a few guerilla vent to the house of Johnson Edwards, o ound him eating breakfast. He came ou on the porch and attempted to escape, ix or eight of the party fired at him and killed im. Another man was killed in Owento on the same day under very similar circum

Col. JOURTY.-It is with the deepest gallant officer. Kentucky will mourn him as subject. one of the nost brilliant and promising of the soldiers she had given to the service of the ountry. We hope to be able in a few days to notice at length the career of this dead hero McClellan's victorio's army proudly

shouts "Antietam"! Rosecra?'s victorious army as proudly shouts back "Corinth" And now Buell can ring out in response the

cry of "Perryville"! The rebels were led at Perryville by Bragg, Buckner, Cheatham, and Polk. Bu we poked Polk, bucked Buckner, took the rag out of Bragg, and couldn't be cheated o

San Francisco, Oct. 7.
Charles Doane, ex-Sheriff of San Francisco, died suddenly to-day of apoplexy.
Col. J. C. Kewan, member elect to the Legislature from Los Angelos county, was arrested by order of Gen. Wright on the charge of treason. Secession sympathizers are numerous in some of the southern counties of California, and have succeeded in controlling the local election. Kewan has been something of a ring-leader among them. He will probably take the oath and endeavor to get his seat in the Legislature. victory by Cheatham. The Virginia papers announce wit was Washington-wasn't it?

take the cam and the Legislature. New York, Oct. 9. The Grenada (Miss.) Appeal says th The Times despatch has the following: President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation has inspired the most lively terror throughout the South. The rebels do not laugh at the decree but quaske with apprehensions; they express fears that it will be the means of producing a counter revolution in the slave States, and the soldiers desire to return to their homes to protect their families. They believe the negroes to be organized in secret associations and only to be waiting for an auspicious opportunity to rise in insurrection en masse. They have heard already of the proclamation and are becoming very restive under their yoke. Gen. Buell "seems to be all at sea." guess he is gone upon a whaling expedition GEN, GEO. W. MORGAN'S DIVISION Cons. Millar, of the Cincinnati Commercia who has visited the army of Gen. Morga from Cumberland Gap, gives the following interesting details from that gallant division under date of Oak Hill, Jackson county, Ohio Oct. 9th:

yoke. The women and children of the rural dis The women and children of the rural districts are removing to the cities for safety, and consternation seems to be universal.

The statement that Lee's army is falling back on Staunton is confirmed, and it is expected, in case he shall be pressed by the Union forces, he will retreat to Gordonsville.

The condition of the rebel army is one of great destitution. In addition to their want of clothing, they are now living on half rouns. Chas. J. Faulkner is visiting the camps and making speeches to sustain their courage. The best information that can be received from Virginia confirms the idea that the body of the rebel army, which lingered for a time on the south bank of the Potomac, retreated up the valley in the direction of Martinsburg over a week ago. They succeeded, however,

up the valley in the direction of marinsoln over a week ago. They succeeded, howeve in keeping up the semblance of a force alon the Potomac for their own purposes. nce of a force along Cincinnati, Sept. 9. The forces here broke up camp yesterday nd moved southward,
Maj. Gen. Granger assumes command, and
will conduct the campaign in northern and

tral Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.

The Bulletin says the Savannah accounts of the action at St. John's in Florida is explained by a gentleman who left on the squadron there less than a fortnight ago. The gunboats Paul Jones, Cymerone, Ishago, and others, under Commander Steadman, were then preparing for an expedition up the St. John's river to recapture Jacksonville. A land force of fifteen hundred men with a field battery of riled guns was to take part. The enemy had constructed fortifications on St. John's bluff fifty ucted fortifications on St. John's bluff fift sixty feet high, under which our gunboat

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 9-3 P. M. 7th via Queenstown the 28th, has just be gualled.

The news of General McClellan's victory largerstown had reached Liverpool and the general way.

agerstown had reached Liverpool, and at acted great attention. Some of the English arnals were dubious in their remarks, while

rates.

The Daily News eulogizes Garibaldi für his lecturation in favor of the North, and denounces those who curse at him for it. It says, nowever, that he will not go to America.

Important correspondence of Napoleon and M. Thouweal, relative to the settlement of the Roman question, has been published in the Moniteur and attracts much attention. The as well lose the principal outright as to be compelled, year after year, to pay eight per cent interest on it." We have no doubt this officer revealed the ultimate purposes of the Confederates, and yet Gen. Bragg has made the worthless trash a "legal tender" in this State, and compelled men of business to take it in payment for their goods. This looks like downright swindling, but rebel cassistry may invent some more mellifluous appellation for it.

The Indiana Butternuts, who threatened to do mighty work in resisting the draft, have found that it was easier to talk than to show fight, and much better to do neither. The Blackford county ringleaders, including the sheriff, have been arrested, as also rioters in other parts of the State. Among them is one fellow in Fountain cosning, who has been on a visit homeward, been arrested.

The Daily News enlogizes Gartiaddi (gr high movements. He would block the road at important corsings, while our Sappers and Minor would speedily make a cut-off, thus avoid in the difficulty. The rebels were led to be lieve that we were moving on Mt. Sterling, and we were into find that our army had taken a different course.

The men are poorly clad, many being bareforded and without pantaloons. Their general health, however, is excellent. In fact, they are the best conditioned soldiers we have seen since the war, in point of health. After receiving winter clothing and outfit they will again be ready for the field. Gen. Morgan, who has been on a visit homeward, and at Columbus, arrived here this evening. It is necessary to give you further details of the state of the State. Among them is one fellow in Fountain cosning, who had the double for and the march is in a measure of heing drawed and then arrested.

Colonel Daniel Ulman and Lieut. Colonel Brown, of New York, and about seven hundred others arrived at Annapolis to-day, having left Richmond on Thursday morning. The rebel troops are rapidly receiving their new uniforms, consisting of dark gray jackets and light blue pants. There is no lack of arms, and they have more cannon than can be used. The general impression among them is that the war will not end until the expiration of Lincoln's term of service. Everybody is sick of hostilities, and the troops desire to return to their homes; yet one constantly hears the remark, "You may exterminate us, but you cannot subjugate us."

The new Merrimac is not yet finished.

Eight dollars a bushel was asked for sweet potatoes. Rye, coffee, and sugar brought \$1 \$\text{\$\psi}\$ be each. There is little or no molasses. Drinking cups sold for 75c each, and all other necessaries in proportion. necessaries in proportion.

A more cheerful and hopeful feeling as to the entire discomfiture of the rebles exists here now, among all loyal classes, than at any former period during the present year.

Our troops occupied Grand Junction to-day without opposition. It is reported that we have occupied Tupelo, but this needs con-irmation.

Arrived, the U. S. steamer Alabama, from Port Royal. She has the crews of the prize chooners Defiance and Nelly. The latter was aptured on the 23d of September by the Al-NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

Abama.

New York, Oct. 10.

Southern papers state that the yellow fever is raging fearfully at Galveston.

By a private despatch from Dr. T. A. Rams to a gentleman of this city we learn that he leaves Richmond on Wednesday with Gen.

Toombe for Georgia, his wound requiring a brief respite from active duty.

The Hilton Head correspondence of the Herald, dated the 8th, states that an expedition of guuboats, with a land force under General Braunan, had captured a fort on St. John's Bluff, St. John's river, below Jacksonville. An infanity and cavalry camp at which a large number of arms were found on the 2d inst. After shelling the fort without receiving any response, it was found to be evacuated, the rebels skedadling upon finding a land force in their rear to operate with the gunboats.

boats.

On the night of the 3d the steam transport Boston, Capt. Johnson, was ordered opposite the fort to take on board all the captured gans, ammunition, &c. Most of the captured ordnance are English rifled annon of recent manufacture, and also the ammunition. cannon of recent manufacture, and also the ammunition.

An immense quantity of English conical shells were found, as well as small arms.

The fort will be immediately destroyed. At last accouts every preparation was being rapidly pushed to completion to attack another heavy battery situated on Yellow Bluff, about 8 miles further up the river. We are anxiously waiting its results. I predict, however, its speedy demolition, and the occupation of Jack-onville at an early day.

peedy demolition, and the occupation of Jack-onville at an early day.

Yesterday General Stahl made a reconnois-ance to Aldie, where he captured fifty or six-y prisoners, whom he paroled, and also took everal wagons and ambulances. - A large orce of rebels (conscripts) is at Gordonsville, several wagons and ambulances. A larg force of rebels (conscripts) is at Gordonsville which seems to be their main gathering place

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) The following General Order has been is HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., Oct. 9.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Mark Sharpshero, Md., Oct. 2, 19.

General Orders No. 160.

The commanding General extends his congratulations to the army under his command for the victories achieved by their bravery at the passes of the South Mountain, and upon the Antietam creek.

The brilliant conduct of Reno's and Hooker's corps, under Burnside, at Turner's Gap, and of Franklin's corps, at Crampton Pass, in which, in the face of an enemy strong in position and resisting with obstinacy, they carried the mountain and prepared the way for the advance of the army, won for them the admiration of their brethren in arms in the memorable battle of Antietam. We defeated a numerous and powerful army of the enemy in an action desperately fought and remarkable for its duration and for the destruction of life which attended it.

The obstinate bravery of the troops of Hooker, Mansfield, and Sumner, the dashing gallantry of those of Franklin on the right, the steady valor of those of Burnside, on the left, and the vigorous support of Porter and Pleasanton, presented a brilliant spectacle to our countrymen which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation. Washington, Oct. 8.

The second edition of the Washington Star of last evening states that it is currently reported that Gen. Banks will succeed Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, and that Gen. Halleck returns to his old command in the West; that the command of McClellan's army will be given to Gen. Hooker, and that McClellan will succeed Gen. Halleck.

Brigadier-General J. D. Cox, of Ohio, late commander of the Kanawha division of the garmy, and successor to Gen. Rena in the 9th army, and successor to Gen. Rena in the 9th

Washington, Oct. 7.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will shortly issue a pamphlet containing the various decisions which have been made relative to subjects embraced in the excise law. The publication cannot fail to be of importance to all classes of tax payers, and will facilitate the transaction of business with that burean.

From the Wyandonk, which arrived here yesterday, it is ascertained that the gunboats have been engaged for several days past in destroying the old rebel batteries down the river. The last place at which they were engaged was Cock-pit Point. It is not thought that the rebels have any guns on the river or have fired into any vessels. The report to that effect, brought up by river men, probably originated with men on sailing vessels. our countrymen which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation. 14 guns, 39 colors, 15,500 stand of arms, and near 6,000 prisoners taken from the enemy are evidence of the completeness of our triumph. A grateful country will thank the army for achievements which have rescued the loyal States of the East from the ravages of the invader, and have driven him from their borders. While rejoicing at the victories which, under God's blessing, have crowned our exertions, let us cherish the memory of our brave comrades who have laid down their lives upon the battle-field, martyrs in their country's cause. Their names will be enshrined in the hearts of the people. By command of Maj. Gen. McClellan. E. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. Caino, Oct. 10.

We have chased Price as far as Ripley, and of far as can be ascertained the chase is still tept up.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 6, VIA CAIRO, Oct. 8. General Walbridge, John Austin Stevens, Messrs. McCurdy, Lathrop, and other New-Yorkers are now here to urge the early occu-pation of Texas, in company with Col. Hamil-ton, of that State. They have had an interview with the Secretary of War upon th

arpet.
The news from Helena looks like business to movement of some kind is undoubtedly aking place. Positive orders have been given by General Steele, who went down last evering from Cairo, prohibiting any and all per ons from entering or leaving the lines at tha oint. The Tribune's Cairo special despatch says the rebel Cols. Johnson, Rogers, Rose, Morton, and McLaire, and Maj. Jones were killed, and Cols. Daly and Pitch severely wounded in the late battles at Corinth.

New York, Oct. 7.

New York, Oct. 7.

New York, Oct. 7.

Pensacola advices state that a portion of the mortar fleet had left for Galveston, and the remainder, with the gunboats, were to leavimmediately. It is thought here that this is ruse, and that Mobile is the destination of the oint. Harrisburg, Oct. 10-7:30 P. M.
Governor Curtin has just received the fol-owing despatch from Colonel McClure at hambersburg:
Mercersburg was occupied by Stewart's San Francisco, Oct. 7.

Chambersburg: was occupied by Stewart's rebel cavalry to-day, and they are now advancing on Chambersburg. They took horses and all the other property they wanted at Mercersburg, offering rebel scrip for it. They did no injury to individual persons that I have heard of. The rebel force is estimated at 3,000. They are certainly advancing on Chambersburg. They have cut the Bedford wire. They are reported as near St. Thomas, about seven miles from here. There is no doubt whatever of their being in Mercersburg. They will certainly give us a call to night. We had the rumor at four o'clock, but it was not credited. We can make no resistance, as it would exasperate them, and cause the wanton destruction of property and life.

Chambersburg, Oct. 10—8 P. M.
About fifteen men on horseback are

About fifteen men on horseback are in town with carbines and a flag of truce. They want to see the principal men of the town. They have a large force about one mile from town who will enter within an

Nothing can be done except surrender. We ook for the whole force in 1-alf an hour.

They crossed the Potomac at Hancock and came across the country to the Pittsburg turn-Washington, Oct. 10.

Washington, Oct. 10.
John Ross, accompanied by Commissionerof-Indian-Affairs Dale, and Col. Coffin, Superntendent of the Sonthern Indian division, had conference with the President on business connected with the Cherokee and other Indian

ribes. Intelligence was received to-day in official payters that the Sioux Indians in Minusota have ceased their hostilities and are surrenderng; and, further, that the military authorities were, at the latest accounts, soverely punishing the most prominent of the gullty parties. The entire number of warriors does not exceed eleven hundred. The following is Gen. Buell's official despatch to Gen. Halleck:

PERRYVILLE, KY., via BAEDSTOWN, }

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

To II. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have already advised you of the movements of the army under my command. From Louisville more or less skirmishing has occurred daily, with the enemy's cavalry. Since then, it was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown.

My troops reached that point on the 4th inst., driving out the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery. The main body retired towards Springfield, whither the pursuit was continued. We sent a corps, under Gen. Gilbert, on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, who arrived on the 7th inst., within two miles of the town, where the enemy was found to be in force.

The left column, under Gen. McCook, came up on the Knoxville road, about 10 o'clock yesterday, the 8th inst. It was grdered into position to attack a strong reconnoissance, directed at 4 o'clock.

I received a request from Gen. McCook for reinforcements, and learned that the left wings had been severely engaged for several hours, and that the right and left wings of that corps had been severely pressed. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward from the cen-

ter. Orders were also sent for the right column under tien. Gritzeplen, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to puzh forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get in position to secure any decisive result. The fighting continued till dark. Some fighting also occurred in the center. The enemy was everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on their side. The several corps were put in position during the night, and moved at 6 oclock this moraing. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's war gaped. The main body has fallen back in the direction of Harnotsburg.

I have no accurate report of our less. It is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers. Generals Jackson and Terrell, I regret to say, are among the killed.

D. C. BUELLI,

Major General Commanding. r. Orders were also sent for the right of der Gen. Cristenden, which was adv

HARRISBURG, Oct. 11. This morning the rebels destroyed the ma

garments.

It has been ascertained that the rebals crossed the Potomac, near Clear Spring, early yesterday morning, and entered Pennsylvania by Blates Valley.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11. A despatch from Gov. Curtin to the Mayor tates that no troops are needed from here. the rebels are already reported falling back. CAPE RACE, Oct. 11. CAPE RACE, Oct. 11.

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool the 2d, via Londonderry the 3d, passed this point this evening. MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1862.

We the other day exhibited at length e political situation in the State of Massausetts: showing that the Republican State Convention, held in the early part of Septem-ber, had committed the Republican party in Massachusetts to the fortunes, measures, and who was wounded on Wednesday last, left the ments and of uniting the true men of the and a thousand prisoners. Paroled prison the Seventh of this month, the day before the meeting of the Democratic Convention, with the understanding on the part of the leaders of the two movements that the latter would ment. His impression is that the entire reb adopt the action of the former, and thus blend army is present. All of ours are near Perr the conservatives of the Old Bay State into a single body, which might be hurled with victorious effect upon the abolition ranks at the ballot-box. We at the same time expressed the opinion that this happy understanding geon of Cheatham's brigade, who was bury gland, in support of the opinion.

e Democratic State Convention, yesterday, fight on Wednesday was chiefly pted the ticket put in nomination by the springs and a command of the Chaplain Creek. great Convention of the People, held in Faneuil
Hall. This is action in the spirit of a true atriotism, which, at such an hour as this, dis- the fire of artillery ains to press distinctive party issues that diide, but, suppressing the prejudices and pref- morning to form his junction with Bragg. at tends to unite all. Wisely and well have us to believe that the rebel tro he Convention adopted a ticket that was Lexington on Tuesday last, and that there ha been no rebel force there since that date. all parties, and with the view of restoring the priceless boon of unity and sentiment among the people." So at last the conservatives of down upon the radical cohorts with an earnest-

mighty interests at stake, and they will place.

There is said to be a camp of fifteen hun with joy and hope and thrill traitors every-where with grief and despair. The honor of of the notorious Woodward, who is pretty Massachusetts, the success of the Federal Ad- | well supplied with camp equipage and store ministration, and the welfare of the Republic | which they have captured from our troops. all for such a victory. We pray that such a ictory may answer the call. We give the oble conservative phalanx of Massachusetts our heart's best wishes in the struggle.

Nor can we regard with less sympathy or truce from Gen. Negley with two hundred and ess eagerness the struggle of the conservatives all other parts of the North. We pray for the success of the Northern conservatives everywhere under whatever name. We should Morgan's brigade, now near the northern enbe dead to love of country, and dead to self-respect, if we did not. Yet let us not be mis-his duty to express his high sense of the hosnderstood. If there lurk in the conservative | pitality and kindness extended to his party by nks of the North men who sympathize with the rebellion and desire its success, as some boro', and sent a soldier one day ahead of the ere may, though certainly but few, we escort to have bread baked and provisions se xecrate the monsters. They are not conserv-tives. They are destructives. We would not ay unnecessarily aught that might encourage hese unnatural traitors. But for the encourgement of the vast body of Northern co rvatives worthy of the name we fain would ting his party and all the property entrusted

o everything in our power. We are the ighly with them in sympathy and in convic ion. The progress of their struggle excites in n us a profound solicitude. We yearn for eir triumph. We believe that a general cor of the North will do more to promote the mos gorous prosecution of the war and an early ppression of the rebellion than any other e loyal people of the Union. It would deend like a thunderbolt on the sinking for nes of the rebel power, while to the patriot ght through parting clouds of gloom. Well ay pure and devoted friends of the Union in all quarters yearn for such a triumph. The New Albany Ledger reports intel-

gent prisoners, lately of Bragg's command, s saying that Bragg has repeatedly declared brokes and fight and if possible whip them in tetail. In his attack upon Gen. McCook's orps d'armee, on Wednesday, he was certainty practising one part of his programme though the failed to execute the other. He hurled his to execute the other with the failed to execute the other. He hurled his to execute the other. He hurled his to execute the other with the failed to execute the other. He hurled his to execute the other with the failed to execute the other. He hurled his to execute the other with the failed to execute the other. He hurled his to execute the other with the failed to execute the other. He hurled his to execute the other with the failed to execute the other. He hurled his to execute the other with the failed to execute the other with the failed to execute the other with the failed to execute the other. He hurled his to execute the other with the failed to execute the other my upon a single column of our forces unick and discomfited was due to the resistless very of our troops. If Bragg had been able, as might have been and as he no doubt supposed e might have been and as he no doubt supposed e was, to defeat McCook before the latter re-eived reinforcements, he would have had eived reinforcements, he would have had to her prosperity. in his power to dash the whole of his torious army upon the next comers. No oubt he will still pursue his policy of fight-ng us in detail as far as possible, and it is for en. Buell to decide how far that shall be. We have seen no explanation of the reason rhy, after the retreat of the rebels seven ght miles during Wednesday night, the rhole of Thursday was permitted to pass rithout our following up our victory by attacking them, but we must presume that it was all right. Still, as a general and almos niversal rule of war a heaten and retreating emy should be followed up with blow after blow, the blows succeeding each other so ray ne is stunned by another; and the brisk on is conqueror's mercy. We know that a grea ess and exhaustion, but a victorious arm hould have as much strength to continue th nfliction of mortal blows as a vanquishe

n a single day after a great victory may pe a day's delay, can be done in a month. When ave been finished up, we shall have the means judging of the workmanship. We hope

nd it perfect. But we are afraid we shall find it consider bly imperfect. We find nobody who can exlain to us why McCook's corps was exposed the shock of Bragg's whole army for nearly entire day with no other Federal troops ithin supporting distance, or why, when ple of the Union are called upon to render a Bragg had been driven back by almost super-human brayers, a whole day of inaction on in ameliorating the condition of those who are our part succeeded. That day's lull may have suffering from wounds received, or disea been and probably was of far greater advan-age to the enemy than it could possibly be to Mothers, wives, and sisters in the loyal States nsisted of 25,000 men, and, that its destinaostmaster of one of the Federal regiments who left the Perryville battle-field at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, that Buell's whole army be published, as widely as possible, was at that hour moving or on the very point apples cannot be sent to its depots quantities. Town and vidage religious apples cannot be sent to its depots to be a considered to be a few miles off. Thus just about the time are requested to make arrangements for particular to make arrangement are maked at the maked arrangement are maked arrangements for particular to make arrangement are maked arrangements for particular to maked arrangement are mak Smith must have moved from Lawrenceburg such volunteer assistance as they en such volunteer assistance as they en and to notify farmers that they will such good fruit as they may be disposed from the such good fruit as the such goo Bragg did not fall back to meet him, had not more than eighteen or twenty miles to march, there is no doubt that, if a battle has taken p'ace, Buell had to encounter in it Bragg's and Smith's combined strength. It seems to us that this necessity might have been avoided. but perhaps we are mistaken, and at any rate we can await cheerfully and confidently the twenty-five cent size, and sold for only thirty we can await cheerfully and confidently the Smith's forces should be massed together if Buell's army is powerful enough to conquer cipal hotel-keepers in the great eastern cities under's voice will soon reach us. If it is true, as we are assured it is, that Kirby Smith, at the head of his 25,000 men,

was marching on Louisville when he received orders at Lawrenceburg to join Bragg, the orders at Lawreneeburg to join Bragg, the fact is highly significant and should command the attention of the proper authorities. If Smith, instead of being turned aside by Bragg's exigency, had come direct to our city by rapid marches, we should have been, fact is highly significant and should command city by rapid marches, we should have been. bly our invaders still cherish the hope of making Louisville their winter-quarters. eaders have promised it to their rank and file, and they dread the consequences of the nonulfilment of their promise. But the great battle fought or about to be fought by Gen.
Buell is, we trust, destined to prove the best
possible defence of Louisville, of Kentucky,

and of the whole West. A victory secures the safety of all. Col. Lytle.-Capt. Semple, A. A. G., tells us that a despatch has been received at headquarters from Bardstown announcing the safety of Col. Lytle, of the 10th Ohio, who Texas, as in your will reach this city to-night.

Military Situation in Kentucky.

An Engagement near Harrodsburg. Captain Watson, of the Eightieth Indians

inciples of Charles Sumner; that the Dem- vicinity of Perryville on Saturday at on cratic State Convention, called on the simple o'clock. The rebels were in line of battle pasis of the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws, was to assemble on during the morning, and a heavy engagemen the Eighth of October; and that the People's had commenced. Col. Lytle and four hundred Convention, convoked by the most distin- and forty of his men have been paroled by ruished men of all parties in Massachusetts as Buckner. On Friday Wolford's Cavalry cap means of escaping from party entangle- tured over one hundred wagons, one battery ate without respect to party, was to meet on say Kirby Smith has effected a junction with would be happily consummated, and, as our readers may remember, we cited the Boston about two thousand three hundred wounded in and around Perryville. The same Surgeon says the rebels lost one general offi-We now have the pleasure on the same au- fourteen Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels. ority to announce to our readers that this pre- Rebel prisoners claim their whole force at seventy-five thousand, and say that Camp Dick Robinson is to be "the last ditch."

Our troops suffer greatly for water, and our troops suffer greatly for water,

> Kirby Smith left Harrodsburg on Friday Reports received on Saturday evening lea Humphrey Marshall left Lexington on Sur

sachusetts are massed. Now let them bear of two thousand infantry and four hundred own upon the radical cohorts with an earnest-ters and impetuosity proportionate to the five thousand men, was the last to leave the

A FLAG OF TRUCE,-Surgeon Samuel L. Adams, of Col. Bayles's Fourth Kentucky Cav alry, reached here on Saturday under a flag of Col. Bennett, who gave him a pass to Owens enred. This is a beautiful silver lining on the dim cloud of war. The guerillas between the Green and Ohio rivers on frequent occasion elt inclined to behave badly, but, by coaxing and threatening, the Doctor succeeded in get to him through in safety to this cit;

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS .- Maj. Jack Trainor, of the Louisville Legion, with a detachment of six men from the Legion and si from Perryville with one hundred and thirty one prisoners, a portion of the rebels taken a Perryville on Wednesday last. There are fiv Lieutenants in the party, as follows: Sayre, and Edward Scott, of Gen. Adam' Staff, W. A. James, of the First Alabama cavalry, T. M. Blair, of the celebrated Washing unes of the rebel power, while to the patriots of the land it would come like a burst of sunject through parting clouds of glove. Well through parting clouds of glove. infantry. The whole number had been pa roled by Gen. Buell, and are subject to ex change. They were quartered at the Broad way prison. The party marched on foot from Perryville to Bardstown, and were furnished to be his intention to separate the Union | The officers speak in the highest terms of th res and fight and if possible whip them in | treatment extended to themselves and men

salubrious influences of the Yankee troo upon the atmosphere. New Orleans mus never think of doing without them hereafte in the hot months. We congratulate he

The Southern papers call the Federa much afraid of them. They are no doubt ap-prehensive that the dirt-eaters, when they get South, will eat up not only all the product

Bar" "I want a safeguard," said a viol out the American flag;" replied the General Reported Helpless Condition of the Rebel leneral Lee.—Advices received in this city by elatives of General Lee show that he was in-tred in both hands at the battle of Antietam. "that is the best safeguard I know of." The Springfield (Mass.) Republic ays that in that place, a few mornings since

the frost could be gathered up like snow Wasn't it knee-deep in some places? A dispatch from a member of the First two days ago, describes him as perfectly help less. - Wash, Cor. N. Y. Herald. isconsin, dated Friday morning, after the attle of Perryville says that the regiment lo 58 killed and 124 wounded. It adds, "we ar

were Mai, Mitchell and Capt, Green. The Eightieth Indiana regiment, Lieut Colonel Brooks commanding, and attached to Jackson's brigade, lost thirty-five killed, last Wednesday's fight at Perryville.

The Maysville Eagle has information that John C. Breckinridge reached Danville on the night of Monday last. His wife was sent for to meet him at that place.

FRUIT FOR THE SOLDIERS .- In view of the vast number of sick and wounded soldiers nov lying in our military hospitals, the loyal I by Kirby Smith at Lawrenceburgh on Friday toward the suppression of the rebellion. The supply of fruit this fall is ample, and large quantities of it should be dried and canned on had been Louisville, but that he received and deposited with any of the various relief rders that morning to reinforce Bragg at or societies throughout the State. The followin ear Perryville, and turned his forces immedi-tely in that direction. And we learn from the Sanitary Commission at Washington:

The inquiry being frequently made wheth

em massed, and we true the state of the stat moths, fleas, &c., &c. Sold wholesale and re near Main. au29 deod&weow
Cincinnati, Oct. 12.

revent another concentration, believing now s the time to destroy them.

The rebels abandoned and spiked elever

Sr. Louis, Oct. 12, The following despatch from Gen. Halleck reached Headquarters last evening:

Maj. Gen. Curis, you will consider Colorado,
Texas, as in your department

will be issued and sent to you,

Rosin-Firm, with sales at 29.
Seeps-No demand: the new SEEDS—No demand; the nominal Striped Kentucky Biue Grass, per bu Cleaned do, per bushel, (14 Bs), \$1 25; e

FRANKFORT, Oct. 12.

Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal 1

Gen. Dumont telegraphed Gen. Boyle this evening to strongly garrison Eminence and other points on the railroad. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

large number of prisoners; the exact nur

[Special to the Times.]

Washington, Oct. 11.

General McClellan telegraphed the War Deutment to-day that no rebels in Pennsylvasa should escape into Virginia.

A prevailing rumor was, thrt the belies are oving in force through Thornton's Gap, in the Biue Bidge, to reach the Orange and Alcandria Railroad. This is considered as coof that the raid into Pennsylvania is but feint to cover the rebel retreat, obtain sup-

All information indicates that the rebels acomplished their raid with impunity and recossed to Virginia in the vicinity of Conraders. They numbered 2,500 cavalry and fou leces of light artillery. They had no train except a few ambulances at Monrovia. They

We had the third and fourth Maine regi-

attack by the naval for

FURTHER BY THE HIBERNIAN.

The Post admits that the position of the

manageable, he was thrown head foremost breaking one of the bones in the back of the left hand. One of his relatives, who saw him

DIED,

At his residence, in Frankfort, Ky., on Saturda

innati and New York papers please copy.

in this city on the 9th inst., Mrs. VIRGINIA A

2d inst., in Jefferson county, RACHEL ANS

t the family residence, in Oldham county, Ky., or lean day of September, Miss Lovisa E. Sale, it

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 12, P. M. The bridge over South Benson and the tres-le-work over Benson were completed this

PERRYVILLE, Oct. 10.

FREDERICK, Oct. 12.

Col. Scott, of the Louisiana Cavalry, re-cived two wounds and was brought to Bards-own as a prisoner.

We have rumors here that a general engage-ment took piace on Saturday at some point tetween Danville and Harrodsburg, but we have no particularz.

A small party of rebel guerillas made a raid apon Hawesville, one hundred and ten miles below Louisville, on the Ohio, on Friday night, stealing a number of horses and cap-EVANSVILLE, Oct. 12.

ring a quantity of arms.

The Home Guards from Cannelton heard of the raid and started over upon the ferryboat, then the rebels made a precipitate retreat. The rebels got but twelve guns. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] t from 50 to 90c for Kentucky, and 60c to \$1.25 for V

Frankpour, Oct. 12.

Gen, Dumont's forces last night captured hree rebel flags, two pieces of artillery, and etween two and three hundred prisoners at cersailles, and they are pressing the enemy and towards Nicholasville. A portion of his ommand drove the enemy before them from awrenceburg yesterday, wounding a numer and taking sixteen prisoners. We did not a man either at Versailles or Lawrenceurg. Freights-No shipments to any other points the lenderson and Cincinnati, at 25c 2 100 to Cincinn nd 50c to Henderson and way po CONTRACTS AWARDED. - Captain Symonds awarded the following contracts for army sup plies in this city yesterday: FIRST DELIVERY.

PHIST DELIVERY.

Powell, McEwen, ACO SIDES.

Pryor & Puisifer, St. Louis, 30,000 Bs ribs, 5.

Pryor & Puisifer, St. Louis, 30,000 Bs ribs, 5.

Pryor & Puisifer, St. Louis, 30,000 Bs clear, 6.57.

J. B. Fendy, St. Louis, 125,000 Bs clear, 6.77.

J. B. Fendy, St. Louis, 125,000 Bs clear, 6.77.

J. B. Fendy, St. Louis, 125,000 Bs clear, 6.77.

J. B. Fendy, St. Louis, 125,000 Bs clear, 6.79.

Rebonald, 45 Co., New Albany, 56,000 Bs clear, 6.50.

Powell, McEwen, 100,000 Bs, 5.00,000 Bs, 5.70,000,000

Burbeck & Haigh Alban Brand, 100,000 Bs, 54,000

H. B. King, Chicago, 300,000 Bs, 54,000

H. B. King, Chicago, 300,000 Bs, 54,000

H. D. Aning, Chicago, Senson ins., \$4,500 J. B., Fenby, St. Louis Banks. T. R. Biggs & Co., Cincimanti, \$0,000 Bs, 22.98, SUJAN. C. L. Moore & Co., Cincimanti, \$0,000 Bs, 11c. VINEGAR. J. Antlony & Co., 5,609 gallons, 6,75, PERRYVILLE, Oct. 10.

The rebels left in great haste and were s
badly crippled that they could not take off the
cannon taken from us, and which we retoo
without any fight. We took one hundre
and six thousand rounds of ammunition an Thomas Smith, Louisville, 10,660 Bs, 16c. McDonald & Co., New Albany, 4,600 Bs, 5,50.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer, Pittsburg, 2,000 Bs, 5,29.

MOLASSES.
C. L. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, 2,500 gallons, 47,50.

SECOND DELIVERY.

Powell, McEwin, & Co., Mathson, 20,000 %s rib, 5, J. 6, Wright, Madison, 75,000 %s clear, 5,25, Fryor & Pufford, St. Louis, 20,000 %s, 6,49, Rroks, Johnson, & Co., Cun, 30,000 hs, 6,4765,57, C. L. Moore & Co., Chachmath, 2,50 gallons, 24,50, Ecoks, Johnson, & Co., Chachmath, 2,50 gallons, 24,50, Brooks, Johnson & Co., Chachmath, 2,50 gallons, 24,50, L. Moore & Co., Chachmath, 2,50 gallons, 5,57(65,67, L. Moore, Chachmath, 2,50 gallons, 5,57(65,67, L. Moore, Chachmath, 1,000,000 hs, 5,57(65,67, L. Moore, Cincinnati, 1,000,000 hs, 5,410, R. A. Cooper, Cincinnati, 1,000,000 hs, 4,10,

N. Schaeffer & Co., St. Louis, 10,600 hs, 17.50. B. C. & J. H. Sawyer, Pittsburg, 20,000 Bs, 5.29.

Oct. L. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, 2,509 gallons, 24.

THIRD DELIVERY. except a few ambulances at Monrovia. They uit the telegraph and tore up a few rails of the 3. & 0. railroad, and moved towards Nolen's erry, at the mouth of the Monocacy, at this barf.

ments, with a battery of artillery, they shelled the rebels, who replied with vigor. Not much damage was done. The rebels finally moved down the river in the direction of Edmonds and Conrod's Ferry where it is believed they crossed this evening. Gen. Pleasanton was in pursuit, but was some 5 hours behind the rebels. C. L. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, 150,000 28, 25.55. J. Anthony & Co., Louisville, 5,000 gallons, 6.73 Washington, Oct. 11.

Among the despatches received at the Navy
Department to-day was one from Commodore
Gordon, dated the 30th inst., briefly giving
cocounts of the attack made upon our gunlocats, employed in the St. John's river, and N. Schæffer & Co., St. Louis, 10,000 fts, 17.50. B. C. & J. H. Sawyer, Pittsburg, 29,000 fbs, 5.39.

MOLLSSER.

Discharged, 2,500 gallons, 400 C. L. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, 2,500 gallons, 40@: Goods under the heading of the first delive othed attack by the naval force of Com-ore Stedman, and the military, led by Branner, upon St. John's bluff, a power-battery, which was effectually silenced, arrison put to flight, and the heavy guns valuable army supplies falling into our ssion. The success, the despatch adds, ween without loss on our side. We retain ssion of St. John's river as far as Jack-ille. e to be delivered on the 16th inst., thos he second delivery on the 23d inst, and the inder the third delivery on the 30th inst

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market—George M. Yager.
LOUISVILLE, Oct. II, 1862.
The receipts and sales of live stock at this yaduring the week ending to-day have been unusual large, and a good supply left on the market unso Prices have ranced lower. FURTHER BY THE HIBERNIAN.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 10.

The Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 2d is Londonderry on the 3d, passed here this wening. Her news is five days later.

The news of the recent Federal victories had eached England. The principal journals, including the Times, highly compliment Mendal of the principal compliment Mendal of the principal complement Mendal of the principal journals in the principal journals in the principal journals in the principal journal of the principal journa

nber.
Times says the rebels have sustained astrous defeat in Maryland, and that they ted in good order, that it measured its th with McClellan's and did not act beat-

cith McClellan's and did not act bears
he Federal army demoralized by sucaliures and retreats has suddenly
self equal, probably superior, to the
Sheep and Lambs.
TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STO

eliminary to negotiations for peace, signed at Brussells by eminent men an for his vigor and energy

....2,866,137 NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET Beeves, Cows. V'ls, Lambs, Swine, Total ...5,133 96 499 22,546 23,951 42,2 reek 5,245 94 660 12,191 21,252 39,4 O. last week 5,240 4v. No. per w'k last y'r.4,285 110 632 9,853 10,753 25,65 BEEF CATTLE. Number reported for this market at Forty-fourt

es to-day are quoted as follows:

ek, 5,133.

This is so head less than last week, and serenge of last year. The average of last year. The average r at each Wednesday market last year was aid, while the number to-day being 4,02, sho sai more than the average, and 10s head more

First quality corn-fed, large size... 66.54 Second quality corn-fed, large size... 66.54 First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for merket batchers. 3 63.55 Large size still-fed, fat... 25.654 Second quality still-fed... 35.6554 NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

Coal Cii Lanterns.

LARGE AND SMALL SQUARE LANTERNS With Descriots; also a great variety of Hand-WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.

Medical College of Ohio. SESSION OF 1862-3. HE REGULAR COURSE OF INSTRU

FACULTY.

GEO. C. BLACKMAN, M. D. JAMES GRAHAM, M. D., fessor of Materia Medica and Therapout NELSON SAYLER, A. M., L. L. B., Professor of Chemistry. J. H. BUCKNER, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

4 Hospital Tickets are optional, c can be obtained at \$2.50 to \$2.50 on arriving in the city will be aided in p griding-houses by applying at the College, side of Sixth street, between Vine and

FEES.

formation may be obtained by addres L. M. DAWSON, M. D., Bean S. E. corner Sixth and Race stree Oct. 1862 IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

DR. JOHN HARVEY, having for upward of tweet years devoted his professional time exclusively Female Difficulties, d having succeeded in thousands of cases in restor the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confi "GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY." Dr. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS,

Which have never yet failed (when the direction have been strictly followed) in removing difficulties

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM.

Price One Dollar. Price Unc Dollar,

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE ON DISEASES OF

Females, Prognancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Steril

Reproduction, and Abases of Nature, Reproduction, and Annatoly Notice,
and emphatically the LADIES' PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER, a Pumphlet of 50 Pages, and fine to
any address. Six cents required to gas postage.
The Pills and Book will be sent by mail when desired, SECURELY SEALED and pro-paid, by J. BRYANT, General Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

Or any other Advertised Agent, on receipt of money.
Sold by all Drugsists.
RAYMOND & TYLER.
Agents for Louisvill
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Agricallancel.

tobacco draw largely upon our soils, an scially upon the phosphates and the potas of they contain. It is true also, "that low and careless cultivation has done to assist in exhausting lands which regarded at one time as of almost inzificie fertility," and statistics likewise that whilst the area of cultivation has extended year after year, the average of the primary reasons of the primar

(For the Louisville Journal.) A CALL TO THE BRAVE

Up, up ye sons of freedom! born Beneath our nation's God-blest sky, God and our country call you forth too and our country call year for in To fight, to conquer, or to die. Shall our fair land, by heaven so idest, Become a tyrnat monarch's throne? Shall they God's altars desecrate— Around whose shrines our hearts have Shall they, beneath a grinding heel,

Shall our forefathers from their graves Shall our forefathers from their graves Rise up to see the traitor froad Over their blood-bought resting place? Over their blood-stained coffin-bed? Shall they rise up to taunt ye now In this our nation's peril hour? Shall God look down and see his courts

Ah, no! thank God, you see your place!
You do your duty for the right!
Brave hearts, ye have our truest prayers
That God may help you in his might. God shield and guard and bloss you all, In this your fight for liberty.

Though life may falter when we part

So-called "emancipation proclamation" of the President, are yet the most cogent in enforcing the duty of loyally standing by the constituted authorities of the nation. We have as yet seen little, if any, indication of a factious spirit on the part of conservatives similar to that by which the President has been harassed and "pressed" during his adherence to the policy originally prescribed to himself. This Commerce propounds the true doctrine on the

York Evening Post is noteworthy: FRENCH INTERVENTION IN OUR

may be seed the seed of the present present of the present present of the present price. So, 500,000 that of the present price, 500,000 that of the present price, 500,000 the price of the present price, 500,000 the present price, 500,000 the price of the present price, 500,000 the price of

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

New York yesterday proflered three first-class steamers for the enterprise.

Three of the rebed dags taken at the battle of Antietam will be presented by representatives of victorious Indiana regiments to the Executive of their State.

We are assured by those who should know that revelations yesterday in the court of inquiry, and those yest to appear, will demonstrate that the widely-published order from Miles to Col. Ford instructing the latter to hold on to Maryland Heights till the cows' tails come off is a forgery, that Ford left his position against his wish and in obedience to positive orders, and that Mites alone of all officers at the post is responsible for the disaster.

orders, and that Mites alone of all officers at the post is responsible for the disaster.

The British steamer Despatch, libeled some time ago in a civil sult for \$30,000 and placed in custody of the U.S. Marshal in consequence of the yellow fever breaking out among her crew and officers in charge, and obliged to leave, left her under charge of a revenue cutter, the commandant of which was not to let her escape. On Friday night, Capt, Benj, Buck, of the Despatch, went abourd the cutter and told her commander that he was going to sai, and that they might fire at him and be dammed, that he would have to sink him and 26 souts besides before he would stop.

Frederick, Mo., Oct. 5.

President Lincolu made a call upon the wounded General Hartsuff, and soon after left for Washington amidst the cheering of a throng of citizens and officers, to whom he returned thanks, briefly as follows:

throng of citizens and officers, to whom he returned thanks, briefly as follows:

Fellow Citizens: I am surrounded by soldiers, and, a little further off, by the citizen of this good city of Frederick. Nevertheless, I can only say as I did five minutes ago, that it is not proper for me to make speeches in my present position to our soldiers for the good services they have rendered, the energy they have shown, the hardships they have endured, and the blood they have sleed for this Union of ours; and I also return thanks not only to the soldiers but to the good citizens of Frederick, and to the good men, women, and children of this land of ours, for their devotion to this glorious cause. And I say this with no malice in my heart towards those who have done otherwise. May our children and children's children, for a thousand generations, continue to enjoy these benefits conferred upon us by a united country, and have cause yet to rejice under these glorious institutions, bequeathed to us by Washington and his compeers. Now my friends, soldiers, and citizens, I can only say, once more, farewell.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. The following dispatches have been receive First Despatch.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, }
JACKSOM, MISS., Oct. 5, 8 A. M. }

o Major General Halteck:
Yesterday the rebels under Price. Var
orn, and Lovell were repulsed from their at
the wood Coninth with contributions.

General McPherson, with his command, reached Corinth yesterday.

Gen. Rosecrans pursued the retreating enemo this morning, and should they attempt to move toward Bolivar he will follow them to that place. Gen. Hiribut is at the Patchie River with 5,000 to 6,000 men, and is no doubt with pursuing column from 700 to 1,000 prisoners, besides the wounded that are left in our hands.

[Signed.]

Maj. General Commanding.

Maj. General Commanding. Second Dispatch.
GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, JACESON, Oct. 5. To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck :

A large portion of Rosecrans's force hevalli. At this distance, everything jost favorable, and I cannot see how

thing to take into the fight an adequate for and to get them to the right place. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

hack to camp for the night, the rebels following them, when our troops turned on them
and drove them back into Newtonia and held
the field.

The Federal loss during the day was about
one hundred and forty killed, wounded, and
missing, probably most of them have been
taken prisoners.

Such of our wounded as fell into the hands
of the rebels were treated in the most barbarous manner.

permanent and creditable form in order that the trath of history may be vindicated and the perpetrators of the outrages be delivered to the just indignation of the present and future gen-

within that State shall be tried or imprisoned for driving therefrom or putting to death by any means any person found on that soil aiding or abetting or in any other way giving effect, in that State or its borders, to the lawless and fiendish proclamation of President Lincoln to liberate slaves.

The number of sick and wounded paroled by the United States cavalry at Warrenton recently is \$71. A large majority were not required to take an oath or sign any writing; hence the papers say they cannot be considered as paroled.

Forthers Mondon O. 1.

leading men of the State for the purpose of taking President Lincola's recent proclamation into consideration.

Union war meetings are held daily in the adjoining counties for the purpose of filling up the loyal North Carolina regiments, which are addressed by the Hon. H. C. Foster, the Administration candidate for Congress, who has thus far met with great success. Six new companies for the famous First North Carolina have been sworn in in the brave Col. Potter's command, who has recovered from his wounds received in the recent attack on Washington, N. C., in which engagement his regiment carried off the paim.

On Wednesday last nine of our pickets took a rifle pit and repulsed fifty rebels near Bachelor's Greek, some fifteen miles from Newbern. The Unionists in Camden have petitioned President Lincoln for permission to drive all the rebel families out of the counties. If granted the request they promise two loyal regiments for the Union, half of which are raised, one of cavalry and one of infantry.

Recruits for the North Carolina Union regiments are rapidly pouring in since the heroic conduct of the First in the engagement at Washington.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.

Governor, is changed to Lyon county.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.

Advices received from Gen. Schofield state that, with his powerful army, he was, on Saturday, at Sarcoxie, sixteen miles from Newtonia, where the rebel forces, sixteen thousand strong, were collected. He expected to reach there to-day, and if the rebels do not retreat we may expect to hear immediately of a battle. No apprehensions are entertained as to that of the enemy, and in excellent fighting trim. Only one thing is feared—that is, that the rebels won't fight.

Advices dated the 4th inst., received from Greenville, Mo., convey reliable intelligence that all Texas troops under the rebel McBride have been ordered to return home forthwith in consequence of the Union victories at Marshall and Shreveport. The number of the troops referred to is estimated at 2,000.

St. Paul, Oct. 4.

A despatch from Col. Sibley, dated "Mouth

that are found guilty.

[Secial to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

The country has yet to hear of one resignation in the army in consequence or under the excuse of the President's proclamation of freedom; on the contrary, several of our Generals belonging to that class whose resignation was most loudly threatened have declared that it is time for the President to give slavery its death.

Washington, Oct. 6.

All the accounts in foreign journals relative to European intervention in American affairs, are mere speculations, as it is known here that nothing upon that subject exists, in a definite or official form.

It is ascertained that large supplies of cotton for all parts of Europe are obtained on the Rio Grande. Mexican vessels are engaged in supplying foreign ships. It is suspected that the Texan planters convey their cotton to Brownsville, Texas, whence the article is clandestinely carried to the Mexican borders.

On the 8th of September there were twenty vessels there waiting for cargoes, including an English steamer, which had £00,009 with which to purchase cotton.

Col. Felix Salm Salm is mustered out of the service, to date from the 7th inst.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, was complimented with a scremade to-night. He said if the GOV. Morton, of Indiana, was complind with a screnade to-night. He said it bellious States should succeed, it was in ble that the others could remain toget centertained no doubt of the power of resident to issue the emancipation procla on.

It is reported that the Federal army at He-lena is now on the move. Where it may be moving to is a matter yet to be determined.

To Major-General H. W. Halleck, Command-er-in-Chief: Gens. Ord and Hurlburt came upon the en-WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

Gens. Ord and Hurlburt came upon the enemy with the President to-day. Mr. kincolo speaks cheeringly of the condition of the army.

Col. Hamilton, of Texas, and Frank Blair, are both urged for the office of Military Governor of Texas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.:

The Richmond papers of Saturday are received.

The Examiner says Congressagilis instenses.

The Examiner says Congressagilis instenses.

The enemy is totally routed. They are throw-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7. It is understood that disabled volunteers such as are not sufficiently strong to serve the field will be detailed for guard duty ospitals.

Lord Lyons is expected to return to Wash

pany of artillery, with six pieces. I had, how-ever, received reliable information that the enemy's force was only 200 infantry and no artillery. The reinforcement had taken place at a subsequent date. Our force engaged amounted to but 112 men. We left of killed and wounded and mission.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.

The American has the following despach from Cumi eriand: "Imboden's entire wagon train, embracing supplies of all kinds, two pieces of artillery, one hundred small arms, and fifty prisoners, has been captured by the rebels. Col. McReynold is in pursuit of them up the Great Cacabon river."

and either forced or scared the Commissioners is and either forced or scared the Commissioners.

[Special to the Tribune.]

deserter from the 2d Virginia cavalry came within Sigel's lines to-day, says the ade commanded by Gen. Mumford, to the his regiment was attached, is stationed which his regiment was attached, is stationed between Warrenton and the springs. There are three divisions at Culpepper C. H., commanded by Gen. G. W. Smith, two of which are new troops. There is a large force at Gordonsville. This deserter was with the rebels in Maryland, where he heard officers say their loss was 20,000—16,000 killed and wounded, the residue in prisoners and deserters.

He says Lee s army is growing every day, the old regiments being filled by conscripts.

From an official list forwarded to the War Department by Gen. Sigel it appears that the number of rebel prisoners taken by our cavalry at Warrenton was 1,132, and they were paroled. Not one in the whole number but seemed anxious and willing to take the oath.

the camber of sick and wounded paroled by the Unit's States exactly at Warrenton was proposed to the trial against a common the consideration of the papers say they cannot be considered to the state of the papers of the papers

Parties from the Pacific coast are here importuning the government to accept the services of 10,000 cavalry well trained horsemen, and good horses who can march across the plains, and reach the Atlantic coast at a very little greater cost per regiment to finantry from the city of Boston to the Potomac.

The West From the Pacific Coast at a very little greater cost per regiment to finantry from the city of Boston to the Potomac.

Camp Near Sharpseurg, Oct. 8.]
General Order No 163.

The attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is called to General Orders No. 139, from the War Department, Sept. 28th, 1862, publishing to the army the President's proclamation of Sept. 22d.

A proclamation of such grave moment to the nation, officially communicated to the army, affords the General commanding an operation of the delivery of the first procedure.

history, to guard the armies of the Republic, and in so doing he will not be discouraged by any right-minded person, as casting any reflection upon that loyalty and good conduct which has been so fully and so often illustrated on so many battle-fields. In carrying out all measures of public policy, this army will of course be guided by the same rules of mercy and christianity that have ever controlled its conduct toward the defenceless. By command of Maj. Gen. McClellan.

JAS. A. HARDEE, Licut. Golonel,
A. D. C., and A. A. G.

HELENA, ARK., Oct. 4.
A correspondent of the Missouri Republican
ys we have late and very reliable intelli-

they have outnumbered us two to one.

The steamer Star of the South arrived here this morning with Port Royal dates of the this morning with Port Royal dates of the this morning with Port Royal dates of the thinks Among the passengers are Major-teneral Hunter's staff.

Deserters from Savannah report the arrival the morning with Port Royal dates of the thinks and the word of General Beauregard, who had made a speech to his troops, pledging that he would a speech to his troops, pledging that he would a speech to his troops, pledging that he would a speech to his troops, pledging that he would a speech to his troops, pledging that he would a speech to his troops, pledging that he would be roady in two weeks.

Ool. Barton, with a part of his Fifty-eighth was a targe number of Confederate wounded. By request of the President, the party alighted and entered the word of Confederate wounded. By request of the President, the party alighted and entered the word of the would be pleased to take them by the hand. He said the solemn to greatly a construction of this war, and it followed that many were our enemies the present week.

The new Menitor Nahant was successfully almohed to-day.

Orders have been issued by the Adjutant-deneral of the State suspending the camps of predezous in the several Congressional Districts, and ordering all drafted men to rendezing a service. Substitutes will be accepted if reported at examp.

Mostoria, was a gunboat shelled the Point, silencing the battery.

No hords, vector of the State suspending the camps of the present words and trained to would we be stored to work and the present words and the present words and trained to would we have been firing at several of our early words and the present words.

The robels piaced a battery at Cock Pit Point and have been firing at several of our early was fully intended. Edwin Complex to the present words are present words and the present words are present words.

The robels piaced a battery at Cock Pit Point and have been firing at several of our ea

dore Hitchcock, ventured toward that fort, and received a number of leaden messengers. It was nunceessary, of course, to investigate the matter any further. The commander of the strictly true:

After leaving Gen. Richardson, the party passed a house in which was a large number of Confederate wounded. By request of the building. Mr. Lincoln, after looking, remarked to the wounded Confederates that if they had no objection he would be pleased to take them by the hand. He said the solemn obligations which we owe to our country and posterity compel the prosecution of this war, and posterity compel the prosecution of this war, and received a number of leaden messengers. It was nunceessary, of course, to investigate the matter any further. The commander of the matter any further. It is and the matter any furthe

THE REBEL COAST .- The Port Royal cor- dered to the coast of Texas, to protect our inspondent of the Philadelphia Press wrote as bllows on the 26th September:

I learn that the Nashville is at present and on the coast of Mexico a great number of distribution and by three gunboats at the railroad cannot be coast of Mexico a great number of distributions and the coast of Mexico a great number of distributions and the coast of Mexico a great number of distributions and the coast of Mexico a great number of distributions and the coast of the c

on, and he Nashville, and baseness of Northern sympathizers with

and generally a crew of from thirty-five to forty men. Captain Gooding, a merchant seaman, has command of the Nashville, and is daily watching for an opportunity to escape with her. Susson, previous to his capture, left Osseba, on the Georgia coast, in command of the Kate, having been transferred from the Nashville, on the 24th of last July, and went to Nassau, N.P. He ran out at high noon, in the sight of three blockading vessels. On reaching Narsau he abandoned the Kate, and taking command of a pilot boat, attempted to run into Charleston, when he and his party were captured. They were taken to Port Royal as prisoners of war.

The ram Fingal, building at Savannah, will soon be completed, and when her iron plating is finished she will be fully equal in point of strength to the Merrimac. She was an Eag-lish iron steamer, and ran the blockade early last spring, and on this account is much stronger than ordinary vessels, being iron-braced in every part. She was built at Green control of the support of his thug, forgetting old set tonal animosities, and feels his blood stirt the banner of France righteously goes dow to the banner of France righteously goes dow the banner of France of the province of the province of the province of

In this city, on the 6th inst., by Rev. B. E. Taylor Ir. Louis Phillips and Mary J. Krevil, all of this DIED.

OBITUARY.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

he ill effects of had dyes, and invigorates the stair NOTICE.

R. M. INGALLS, Commission Mochant,
Wolfo INVIETHE THE ATTESTICE OF CITY
Indoorning one, to foll stake B O S SH E
and HATS, which are on red at man-act to a price
These so do comprise the height till send latest it,
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NOTICE.

The owner one come forward prove poop r'y, ad pa a rees, or he will be dearby that the law requirer, j 24 d3 & stf W. K. TrioMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY.

PATENT LEGA ARM PHILADELPHIA.